The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,628—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1896.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th ,,
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th ,,
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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W. J. McWHINNIE,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, District Staff Office.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 645 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPUTRAO NANABHOY, DADAJI NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALCRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALCRISHNA, YESHVANTRAO BALCRISHNA, KHUNDERAO WASSOODEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYEKRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANAN RAMRAO, VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HURISCHUNDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, Widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, Widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on the Premises at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1896, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soonderji Damji on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, SECONDLY, ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement shop or dwelling-house standing thereon situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Reristration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1) and Street No. 311 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and on or towards the west by the said Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL Attorneys forthe Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of February 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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THE WARREN SISTERS!

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THE RIO TROUPE OF LADY ACROBATS

Will repeat their RENOWNED STATUARY ACT.

REAPPEARANCE OF

MDLLE. ZOUDI.

THE MODERN SAMSON,

MR. GEORGE WARREN.

TO-MORROW EVENING (FRIDAY)

THE 6TH MARCH.

GRAND VICEREGAL COMMAND NIGHT,

Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the immediate presence of

H. E. LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E., &c., &c.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

And a large party from Government House.

A carefully selected Programme on this occasion.

N.B.—The preformance will commence at 9-30 p.m. on this occasion only.

SATURDAY, THE LAST NIGHT OF THE CIRCUS SEASON.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH, 7TH,

LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.

TWO HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES

Will be given away amongst the Children.

Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.

☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.
ROBERT LOVE, Sole Manager.
HANS DREWITZ, Agent.

MADRAS RACES.
SECOND SPRING MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES for the SECOND SPRING MEETING to be held on the 17th, 19th and 21st March, 1896, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

For Programme see C. T. C. Calendar of 20th February, 1896, No. 22.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

Madras, 2nd March, 1896.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY—BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c., for the year, 1896-97, will be received up to 10th March, 1896, at the Society's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where Forms of Tender and Specification and other information can be obtained.

Byculla, 3rd March, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. F. H. T. ORFORD SHERMAN of Bombay, dated 7th June, 1895, is hereby CANCELLED, (he having [illegible] and is substituted by a Power of Attorney this day granted to [illegible] who will sign "Per Procuration" CUTLER PALMER & Co.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney for
MESSRS. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
of London and India.

Calcutta, 27th February, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and of the KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, and Reduced.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, and Reduced .... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for confirming a Resolution of the above Company for reducing its Capital from Rupees one lac thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty to Rupees one lac and five thousand. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 24th day of February, 1896, may be inspected at the Office of the Company, at 19, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Co., Company's Solicitors, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Rupee one.

Any person who claims to have been on the last-mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 14th day of March, 1896, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at 15 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1896.

TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co.,
Attorneys for the said Company.

Bombay, 4th March, 1896.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 124 OF 1896.

In the Matter of CALLIANJEE RAMJEE of Bombay, Hindu, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of GEORGE COTTON, JOHN RANDLES GREAVES, HURBURT RUFUS GREAVES, and ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE, all of Bombay European carrying on business as Merchants in Bombay, at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, under the name style and firm of GREAVES COTTON and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the above-named Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Arthur Kempster Leslie was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Callianjee Ramjee, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirry days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Fourth Day of March One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 4th day of March, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Australian Horses imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 3-30 p.m., at the Government Remount Stables, Churney Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th March, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING Nos. 1 TO 3 AT FIRST MARINE STREET, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1896, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th March, 1896.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India.

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
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POL RÖGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WE STOCK and recommend the following CHEAP and good BRANDS:—

Hri. GADEN and Co.'s MARGAUX, CLARET.

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NICOLLEAU'S CREME des GRANDS CRUS, a most excellent After-Dinner Liqueur, full of Flavour.

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FOUNTAIN HOTEL .... Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL .... Chikalda, Berar.

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"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
"For India" „ Rs. 79 „ Rs. 42 „

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
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The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„ 10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	„ 97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	„ 11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„ 7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„ 1,13,006	2	11
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549	13	1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„ 4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„ 1,19 08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„ 1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„ 5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage or heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000 =	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
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FOOCHOW.
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MANILA.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

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FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Prices on application.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1896,

INCLUDING

CEYLON AND OTHER CROWN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S. W.

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THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.
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IMRE KIRALFY, Esq., Managing Director.
HAROLD THOMAS HARTLEY, Esq.
JAMES MARSHALL FRESHWATER, Esq.

SECRETARY:
HERMAN HART, Esq.

HONORARY COMMITTEE:—
His Grace The Duke of Newcastle.
The Marquis of Ailesbury.
The Earl of Warwick and Brooke.
Colonel, The Earl of Dundonald.
Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
Viscount Sidmouth.
Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Lord Auckland.
Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.
&c., &c., &c

BOMBAY OFFICE:—HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE great success attending the EMPIRE of INDIA EXHIBITION of 1895, has induced the Directors of The London Exhibitions, Limited, to hold another, even larger and far more elaborate, Exhibition of the economic wealth of our great Eastern Dependencies, during the Season of 1896.

At the forthcoming Exhibition, every endeavour will be made to present in a most complete manner, the Products and Manufactures, Arts and Industries, of the different parts of India, as well as those of Ceylon, Burmah and other Asiatic Dependencies.

The Exhibition of 1896 will be opened early in May next, for a period of about five months, and will be held at the Earl's Court Exhibition Grounds, which cover an area of over 22 acres.

The three main Exhibition Buildings are fine examples of Indian architecture and are surrounded by beautifully-designed Gardens, with a Lake on which electric Launches carry visitors to and fro. The best Military Bands will perform throughout the day, and at night thousands of electric and other lights lend enchantment and brilliancy to the scene. Restaurants and Buffets are plentifully provided in convenient places In brief, the excellent arrangements which tended to make the Exhibition of 1895 one of the most attractive public resorts in the Metropolis, will be maintained and augmented for 1896.

Diplomas will be awarded for excellence of exhibits.

Few Exhibitions ever held in London have offered greater advantages to exhibitors, and it is intended to make this series of Exhibitions unequalled in this respect. In proof of the appreciation of the efforts made by the Directors of The London Exhibitions, Limited, it may be stated that though the Exhibition of 1895 did not open until the 30th May, it was visited in less than five months by 2,141,926 persons.

Intending Exhibitors may obtain all particulars on application to the Bombay Office, Hummum Street, Fort.

R. A. WILLIS, Agent,
For THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS COMPANY.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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Moderate Premiums,
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FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

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FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

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All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,412½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,310xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	120
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	201	...	dvd Rs 6	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	375
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	102½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	162½
Munsmar M	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	552½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	580	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	560	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	545
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,210

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	380
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,330
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	64
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,450
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	8,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	¼	107
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	490
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,065
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	650
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38½
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	860
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.40	835
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,060
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Rs15	660
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	825
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	540
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	710
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,425
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	525
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,070
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	252½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Madras United	358	1,000	1,090	100	3,225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,705
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,260
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	535
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,380
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,275
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	870
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	637½
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Ueuishanker Lukhmishun C Mill, Co., Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	785
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2
B. . & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-4 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	28-12
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	27-3
Do. do. new	„	27-2
Australia bar Gold	„	27-5
Bombay bar Gold	„	27-2
Sovereigns	„	16-15
Do. Drazons	„	16-14
Silver 7	„	92-12
179½ Do.	„	92-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
National Indian Association, annual meeting.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Wankola.
Bible Readings by the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, Girls' High School, Girgaum, 7-30 a.m.; Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m. (Open to all.)
Bombay Light Horse, annual camp, Parli Hill.
Arrival of General Nairne from tour.
Transport Dilwara arrives.
I. M. S. Canning leaves for Kurrachee.
Dr. Maloney's free Exhibition of his treatment by electricity, old Oriental Bank Building, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Henry Balckow entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Chelydra left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Jubeda, Peshawar, and Samoa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Juba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow (Friday).

THE LATE ENGINEER OF THE TANSA WATER WORKS.—In our notice of the career of the late Mr. W. Clerke, we ought to have mentioned that he had the honour of a C.I.E. conferred upon him for his successful completion of the Tansa Water Works.

THE NATIVE PANCHANG.—We have received this calendar, which has been issued by the executors of the late Atmaram Kanoba, for the ensuing Hindu year. It is printed at the Gunpat Krushnaji's Press. To the Hindu it is a very valuable book of reference as it contains a large fund of varied information.

THE EXCITING FALL FROM A TRAIN.—One of the women who had jumped out of a passenger train between the Itola and Baroda stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, is reported to have died in the Civil Hospital, at Broach, on Tuesday morning. The lad and the other two women are progressing favourably.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE EXTENSION.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of "The Sir Dinshaw Monockjee Petit Bart. School for sheet metal working and enamelling," and the "fifth public presentation of Awards," will be performed by his Excellency the Governor, Lord Sandhurst, at the Technical Institute, on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

BALLOON ASCENT.—We hear that Miss Lawrence, the champion lady parachutist, has arrived in Bombay, and intends giving a balloon ascent and parachute descent, when all arrangements are complete. From what we have seen of Miss Lawrence's certificates, we feel sure the performance will be a good one, and is likely to be largely patronised by the public. Further particulars will be given later.

AN ASSAULT CASE.—The case in which Rehmutbai, wife of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, was charged with criminal intimidation and assault, at the instance of Khatubai, first wife of Haji Jakeria, stands adjourned until the 18th instant. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister, who appeared for the complainant, said that his client had appealed to the High Court against the magistrate's decision in the first case, and the prosecution would proceed with the second charge after they had heard the High Court's order.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the St. George's Hospital, touching the death of Carro Antonio, an Italian lad, aged fourteen, lately a steward on board an Italian steamer. On the 22nd ultimo, deceased was walking along the 'tween-deck of the ship, that was then lying in the Prince's Dock, when he accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel, a height of about thirty feet, sustaining a fracture of the spine. He was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, where he died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

COSTLY VISIT TO A PATIENT.—Miss Gertrude M. Bradley, M.D., residing at St. John's house, Babulla Tank Road, reported to the police on Tuesday evening the theft of a leather bag, containing surgical instruments, of the value of Rs. 200, from her carriage. It appears that about 1 o'clock that afternoon she drove in her carriage to visit a patient in her dispensary at Chinch Bunder Cross Lane. She went upstairs leaving the bag containing the instruments in the carriage, which was in charge of a coachman. On her returning to the gharry about half-an-hour afterwards, she found the bag missing. During her absence, it appears, the coachman dismounted the coach-box and stood near the animal, and did not notice anyone coming near the carriage.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Mahadev Sing Ramji Sing, a dock-labourer, aged about thirty-two. About a month ago the deceased was walking along the wharf in the Prince's Dock, when he suddenly stumbled against some iron rails, which were lying at the wharf, and sustained a cut on the great toe of his right foot. Mahadev did not care about the wound and continued going to his work until Sunday last, when symptoms of tetanus supervened. On the following morning he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the tetanic spasms increased in severity, and he died, at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Surswatibai, a Hindu married woman, aged about twenty-two, was, on Tuesday afternoon, found lying unconscious and breathing very heavily in the room of her friend at Kamatipoora. Her husband Gainoo was informed, and he took her to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination the woman was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. She was detained in the hospital, but never came to herself again, and died early yesterday morning. It appears that during the Holi holidays Surswatibai went out to enjoy the festival without the permission of her husband, and consequently they had a quarrel on the 2nd instant. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of the deceased Surswatibai, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, last evening, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Sittaram Ramji, aged twenty-five, lately a marker in the employ of a Bhattia merchant at Cotton Green, Colaba, who was found lying dead in Undria Street, Cross Lane, on the morning of the 29th ultimo. Superintendent Nolan conducted the inquiry. Several witnesses were examined, and their evidence corroborated the facts published in these columns. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body, said that there was a wound on the right side of the head over the frontal bone about two inches and a-half long, reaching down to the bone, which was fractured, and a small portion of the brain substance had escaped through the wound. On opening the head he found the skull to be extensively fractured involving the frontal, right and left parietal and temple bone on the right side. Much effusion of blood was found beneath the membrane of the brain and the brain itself. There was an abrasion on the right cheek and the right side of the nose, a fracture of both bones of the left fore arm close to the wrist, and a fracture of the right thigh bone (obliquely) just above the knee joint. The middle finger of the right hand was also fractured. The stomach was full of semi-digested food, smelling strongly of liquor. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the "post mortem" appearances, Dr. Smith was of opinion that death was due to fracture of the skull, and that the injuries above described could have been caused by the deceased falling out of a window on to the ground, a distance of thirty feet or more. The evidence of Govind Visram, the deceased's companion, and that of Narel and his wife, in whose house the deceased and his friend Govind had been drinking on the night in question, were recorded. Inspector Manley stated that he found some vomited matter, which smelt strongly of liquor, on the cornice near the window of the room in which the deceased had been sleeping that night. It was also stated that the deceased was found lying on the road, underneath that very window. The coroner, in summing up the evidence, remarked that the matter at first appeared to be very suspicious, but it subsequently turned out to be nothing more than a drunken man falling out of a window, while vomiting under the influence of liquor. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall out of a window on the third storey of a house.

ACCORDING to the *Times'* Cairo correspondent a feeling approaching a panic has been excited there by the recent allusion to Egypt in some European newspapers, which, it is apprehended, presage a change in the political position, involving a sacrifice of the interests of Egypt to the exigencies of European diplomacy. The highest class of native officials express their dread of internationalism, and those who are not partisans of the British regime say "Better one master than six."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 73, Harringdon Road London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A CULTIVATOR.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAYAJEE LAKSHMAN.

THE Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, convicted the accused on the 1st ultimo of murder, and sentenced him to death. He now appealed to the High Court. Mr. Manekshah (appointed by the court) appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused, a cultivator, was charged with committing murder by causing the death of Shivram Balvant Kulkarni on the 6th November last. The admitted facts of the case were these. On the morning of the day abovementioned the deceased left his home at Kangaon and proceeded to the neighbouring hamlet of Hathwalan. There he met one Genu Ramjee, and arranged with him for the conveyance of some fuel by his bullock-cart to Pattas station. His body was found lying in the Dharap "Kuran" on the footpath between Hathwalan and Kangaon about 10 a.m. by two wayfarers. His body was then warm. He had two wounds on his head, and his clothes were stained with blood. Intelligence was at once sent to the police patel, who proceeded to the spot and made a report to the chief constable. The body was afterwards removed to the hospital at Baramati. The hospital assistant found two wounds on the head, one an incised wound, and another caused apparently by a blunt instrument. The bones of the skull had been fractured into twenty-one pieces. He stated that the axe produced before the court was an instrument by which the wounds might have been caused. Evidence was brought by the prosecution to show that, on the day in question, the accused left the village of Kangaon, carrying an axe in his hand, in the company of two Chambhar boys; that he proceeded with his cattle towards the Dharap "Kuran"; that he told the boys to go and graze their cattle towards the river bank, observing that he had a white bullock he wanted to put in the pound; that they thereupon parted from him and soon afterwards heard a cry of distress. It was in evidence that one Hari, who had gone to the jungle in search of "paral" leaves, met the deceased on the road proceeding to Kangaon and had a short conversation with him, and that he was then followed by the accused, who carried an axe in his hand. The most important evidence was that of two cowherds, who saw the deceased lying on the ground and the accused striking him with his axe. They were terrified and ran away, and hid themselves during the day. It was proved that considerable ill-feeling existed between the accused and the deceased. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty, recommending him to mercy. The Sessions Judge passed sentence of death upon him.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the decision of the court, said: The jury were made aware of the fact that the Chambar boys, Kondia and Krishna, had materially altered their statements. The jury must also have noticed the demeanour of the two eye witnesses, the Kunbi children, Gunput and Balya, as also of the witnesses, Lakshman and Yesu. The fact that the name of the murderer was not in the patel's report was also before the jury. The reason why the patel held no inquest on the day of the murder, the 6th November, appears to have been that he was engaged on inquiries and in finding out where the prisoner was. As Lakshman had informed against the prisoner it is not explained why, after the patel had arrested him, the head constable should have at once released him, nor why he should have been at large until the arrest made on the 9th November. As to the report of the chief constable's investigation under section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure it does not appear that the law requires a statement to be entered as to who killed the person killed. If Government or the superior officer has not required such a statement to be entered, there is no reason why the court should comment. We do not know whether a magistrate was informed under section 174; but his inquest is not a matter open to the revision of the High Court under section 435. In re Troylokanath Biswas, I. L. R. 3, Cal., 742. The whole evidence has been clearly laid before the jury. The court confirms the conviction and sentence.

For the above reasons, their lordships dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the conviction and sentence of death passed upon the accused.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYEBJEE.)

THE BOMBAY SHENVI TRUST DISPUTES.

VASUDEV GOPAL BHANDARKER AND OTHERS VS. SHAMRAO NARAYEN LAUD AND OTHERS.

THE rule "nisi" issued at the plaintiffs' instance in this suit on the 23rd January last, was brought on yesterday, when Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement and for an order on the defendants to give inspection of the account books and other documents in their possession. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, for the defendants, who are the trustees, opposed the plaintiffs' application on the ground that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the inspection they wanted, and strongly objected to a postponement except on terms. Mr. Lowndes thereupon suggested that the rule should stand over till the hearing, to which Mr. Inverarity objected, and his Lordship remarked that he could not do it. Ultimately, Mr. Inverarity consenting, the rule was discharged.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, and disposed of the following matters:—

RE KALIANJI RAMJI.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, on behalf of Mr. George Cotton, applied for the adjudication of the debtor under section 9 of the Insolvency Act. The learned counsel read the affidavit in support of his application, which stated that the insolvent recently traded as a piece-goods merchant and was indebted to the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton to the extent of Rs. 39,315 and that he had, from the beginning of the present month stopped payment. His lordship granted the application.

RE BENJAMIN FERNANDES.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE CHARLES SWINTON DE COSTA.

Mr. V. J. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order for two months. His lordship granted the application.

RE MANEKJEE CURSETJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had settled with his creditors, who had all been served with the notices of the rule. The rule was accordingly made absolute.

RE SHIWANDAS NAUMULL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a fortnight's interim order.

RE BHUKHANDAS VIJBHUKHANDAS.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE VIRJI SHIVJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and for an extension of the interim order for two months. The application was granted.

RE KALOO POONAJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and why the Official Assignee should not be ordered to hand over to the mortgagee certain proceeds, and why, in the meantime, he should not be restrained from parting with the same. His lordship granted the rule as applied for.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Gopal "alias" Pandu Sakharam; Vithal Bhimaji; Peerbux Hassanbux; Bapoo bin Mankojee and others; Pachetti Sayana; Sawaliaram Bhicu and others; Ismael Allarakhia; Joosuf Haroon and another; Sheik Oosman bin Allarakhia and another; Erupa Condaji; Dinker Daji; Balajee Moreshwar; Parshotam Rattanjee; and Ardeshir Bomanjee.

CALICUT was *en fete* on Saturday week on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. James T. Gillespie, C.S., to Miss Susanne Evelyn Lawrence, which ceremony took place in St. Mary's Church, and was performed by the Rev. E. Gibson, chaplain. As the bride entered the church, leaning on the arm of Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae, M. V. R., the choir sang "The voice that breathed o'er Eden.' The bride looked charming, dressed in a handsome white broche satin trimmed with lace, a tulle veil fastened with a pearl comb, and amongst her other ornaments was a pearl necklace. She was attended by her bridesmaid, Miss Evelyn Wilkins, who looked very sweet in a white and yellow spotted crepon, trimmed with chiffon and satin ribbon, and a white picture hat with white feathers. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Morison as bestman. After the ceremony, the guests adjourned to the Empress Hotel, where Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a felicitous speech, and Mr. Gillespie responded in equally happy terms. The happy couple left shortly afterwards for Beypore, the bride's going away costume being grey alpaca with white satin vest. The presents were many and valuable and included some from Bombay.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

THE sixth biennial general meeting of the donors and subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary was held, last evening, at the Fort residence of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas was called to the chair.

Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Master, the zealous secretary of the dispensary, read the biennial report for the years 1893-94, from which it appeared that, at the general meeting held on the 28th October, 1893, the following gentlemen were appointed on the managing committee:—Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, (chairman) Vurjivandas Madhowdas, Framjee Dinshaw Petit,; Nussrwanjee Jehangir Wadia, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, and Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit. The committee recorded with regret the deaths of their colleagues, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., and Sorabjee Framji Patel. Owing to the former's assiduty and exertions, a proper trust deed of the institution was executed on the 6th January, 1883, and he persuaded the committee once to convert a lakh worth of Government paper into a lakh and five thousand of Bombay Port Trust bonds, by which the income of the charity was increased by Rs. 200 a year. The chair left vacant by the death of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel was offered to and accepted by Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas, the oldest and only surviving originator of the institution, who had been on the board of management for the last forty-five years. The vacancy in the committee was offered to and accepted by Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Wadia. The committee also regretted to record the death of a young, useful, and promising member, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. The present trustees are Messrs. Vurjivandas Madhowdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, and Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia. During the years 1891 and 1892, the committee had Rs. 1,92,456-14-1 as their funds, to which an increase was made by several fixed donations amounting to Rs. 37,700 from Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit. Thus the total of donations to the institution by the Petit family amounted in all to Rs. 55,700 in cash. Bai Dinbai had promised a further princely donation towards the charity. All the securities amounting to Rs. 2,00,700 were kept in the Bank of Bombay for safe custody. The two dispensaries under the committee's control have buildings of their own. For the Khetwady dispensary, a very commodious, well-ventilated and elegant building had been presented by Bai Dinbai Petit at a total cost of Rs. 41,280-1-11. The income for the period under report was Rs. 20,498-8-0, the expenditure being Rs. 19,938-5-11. The total balance at the end of the year 1894, including the properties, was Rs. 2,71,997-2-1. In all 128,416 new patients availed themselves of the benefits of the charity during the period under report, giving an average of 173 daily as new admittances, being 54,083 males, 31,779 females, and 40,550 children. The total increase in the number of patients treated was 51,125; and the total increase in the daily average attendance was 72 over that of the last two years. The cost of medicine per head was 13½ pies, the total cost of medicines being Rs. 8,865-6-8 during the period under report.

The report together with the statement of the funds and accounts, was approved and adopted, and were ordered to be printed and circulated among the donors and subscribers. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the members of the managing committee for their disinterested and satisfactory management of the institution during the years under report. The appointments of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit and Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, made by the managing committee under clause 29 of the trust deed, in place of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. Jamsetjee Bamonjee Wadia, as the trustees of the institution were confirmed. The retiring member of the managing committee, Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, was re-elected. Messrs. Pallanjee Framjee Mehta and Dwarkadas Oodavjee were reappointed to audit the accounts of the charity for the next two years, with a remuneration of Rs. 50 each per annum. Thanks having been accorded to Sir D. M. Petit, Bart. for the free use of his hall for holding the meeting, and to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S RIGHT TO GRANT LICENSES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Illahibux Fakirmahomed, a Mahomedan tea and coffee shopkeeper, at Memonwada Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of keeping a tea and coffee shop and an eating-house at Memonwada Road without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Unwalla, solicitor, defended. It will be remembered that the accused was placed before the magistrate on the 3rd September, 1895, on the same charge when it was urged by the police that the Commissioner had refused to grant him a license, because the place he occupied was too small to carry on such business. Mr. Unwalla then contended that his client had applied for a license and the Commissioner was bound to give it under the Police Act. The magistrate concurred in Mr. Unwalla's contention, and discharged accused. Subsequently on an appeal being made to the High Court by the Government against the acquittal, Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, on the 8th January, last, reversed the decision of the Lower Court, remarking that the acquittal was not justified on the sole circumstance that the Commissioner of Police had refused to grant him the license under section 12 of the Police Act, and directed the magistrate to determine the case according to law. After the decision of the High Court, the police took out a fresh summons against the accused, charging him with the same offence, and the case came on before the magistrate yesterday. Mr. Unwalla, on behalf of his client, admitted having kept a tea and coffee shop, but denied having kept an eating-house. He stated that his client had been occupying this place for the last fifteen months, and it would be a great hardship to him, if he was ordered to vacate it, simply on the ground that the place was too small. The case was first decided on the legal point without going into evidence, but from the decision of the High Court, it appeared that the magistrate should have gone into the merit of the case and decided after recording the evidence. The magistrate remarked that the Commissioner of Police had certain discretion in the matter, and the court had to see whether that discretion had been properly exercised. The Commissioner of Police was empowered to refuse to grant a license, if the conduct of the man was disorderly, or if the man was of a questionable character. His Worship added that he discharged the accused on the first occasion, because the only ground for refusing the license, then urged, was that the place was too small. If the High Court had asked for a report, he would have explained the whole thing. He did not know whether the police were going to say anything more than what they had first stated. Inspector George informed the court that the police would prove by evidence that the place occupied by accused was too small, and that a number of customers daily occupied the road in front of the shop, thus interrupting the traffic. His Worship remarked that when the case was first decided by him, this latter statement was never made by the police, viz., that the accused was interrupting the traffic. His Worship, upon this, recorded the evidence of the police from which it was elicited that the accused had been interrupting the traffic by serving his customers outside the shop, on the public road. The magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that when he first decided the case, it was understood that the license was refused, because the place was too small, but now it was found that he had been obstructing the traffic by placing on public road, chairs for his customers, and, if he so continued, the Commissioner of Police would be justified in refusing to grant him a license. In the meanwhile his Worship adjourned the case for a month.

THE RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which thirty natives stood charged with gaming in a billiard room at Pydhownie, on a bagatelle table, on the 27th ultimo.

Superintendent Grennan, assisted by Inspectors Stanford and Sloane, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. De Souza, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Velinkar, Mr. Sealy, and Mr. De Quadros, pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. Velinkar, who represented two of the accused, said his clients would plead guilty to being present in the room when the other accused were arrested. The game on the bagatelle tables was allowed to go on in the native town for a long time, and his clients had no means of finding out that it was a wrong thing to be present at such places. Their conduct was excusable and he pleaded for leniency.

Mr. Spencer was surprised at such a plea for guilty as they themselves did not know if gambling was at all going on there. Such action on the part of the two accused prejudiced the case, but he based his defence on a point of law.

The magistrate fined Mr. Velinkar's clients Rs. 10 each.

Evidence in the case was then gone into, Inspector Stanford giving a description of the game, which has already been published in these columns.

Mr. Spencer, admitting that there was lot of luck in the game, submitted that there was skill in it also. The act of the accused did not fall in the category of gaming. The on-lookers only betted on the issue of the skill.

The other lawyers also pleaded that bagatelle balls could not be construed as instruments of gaming, and a billiard room was not a common gaming-house within the meaning of the section.

The magistrate took time to consider the decision, which he will deliver to-morrow.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE! as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-6. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

Pearson, Col, Ms, British Service, H P, from Belgaum.
Watson, Major, Ms, Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Mean Meer.

MARCH 4.

Leveson-Gower, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Derby Regt, on leave, from Sitapur.
Prickman, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Bo Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Daunt, Lt, Bo, C I H, on furlough, from Agar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

Davidson, Capt, Bo, Insp of Gym, on duty, to Calicut.
Chatterton, Capt, Bengal, 42nd Goorkhas, on leave, to Shillong.

MARCH 4.

Campbell, Major, Punjab, A and S High, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th March, 1896.

1. There will be 10in. R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-30 p.m. The Proficiency class meets at both Head-quarters to-day at 8-30 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. The competing squads will parade on Saturday next the 7th instant for the Wheal Cup Competition at "Scandal Point" south end of Mahaluxmi Fort at 4-15 p.m. The remainder of the Corps will parade at the same place and time for 10in. R M L and 6in. B L Gun drill. Travelling expenses will be refunded on application.

Dress:—Drill order with putties—without arms.

4. It is notified for information that the examination for proficiency will take place on Saturday the 14th instant.

5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 4th instant and posted as under:—No. 501 Gr. H. P. N. Kennedy to No. 4 Sub-division No. 2 Company; and No. 502 Tptr. J. P. McGrath to No. 2 Subdivision No. 2 Company.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th March, 1896.

1. The Regimental will parade on Saturday next the 7th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review Order—Khaki.

2. There will be combined "Company" Drill at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital opposite Head-quarters.

Dress:—Any.

3. Candidates for proficiency certificates are requested to attend the "combined" Company drill referred to in Regimental Order No. 2.

4. "B" Company prize firing will take place at Coorla on Saturday the 7th instant at 6-45 a.m.

5. The range will be reserved on Saturday afternoon the 7th instant for all members who have not done their class firing. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3853 Vol. G. E. Simms.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

283-95—Ardeshir H and D—Goolabchand Moonalal and others vs Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadhur—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
463-95—Bhaishunker and K—Rajujee Babajee and another vs Lingajee Mankoji and others—K J Mantri and J Peace.
436-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chotalal and others vs Bhookhandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
76-92—Payne G and S—Rampratab Samrathroy and another vs Foolibai and another—Dickshit and D.
207-95—Daphtory and F—Tolaram Tilloomal vs Jumnadas Versimal.

Defended New Long Causes.

581-95—Crawford B and Co—Ezekiel David Hayum and another vs Gabriel Isaac She Kury and another—Ardeshir H and D.
26-96—Brown and M—Porshotamdas Tribhowandas vs Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhai—Nanu and H.

For Hearing Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

410-411-68—Craigie, L and O—Hurrivulabhdas Culliandas vs Ootumchund Maneckjee—Bhaishunker and K and Dikshit and D.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

14-95—Thackordas, D and C—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Venayek Ramchundra L and others—Crawford B and Co, M H Khan, and Brown and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

For Judgment.

396-94—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergur Kishoregur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

517-95—Little N and B—Moroba Ramcrushna and another vs Luxumon Nana Patel—Khunderao and S—Part heard.
F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and Government and Goverdhandas Khimjee—Craigie L and O, and Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

337-95—Trabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janu Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.
444-95—R N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—In person.
147-11-146-95—Ardesir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.
417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saiboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsidas—In person.
321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Habib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusein Dewjee and another—Janardhan and A.
241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH OF MARCH, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds in Sind are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Amraoti. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season at Hoshangabad, Deesa, Jeypore, Karachi, Jacobabad and Delhi, and the minimum largely in defect at Saugor, Jubulpore, Neemuch and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 49° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are partially clouded at Jeypore, Ajmere, Ratnagiri, Goa and Coimbatore. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the west-north-westwards of Sind, and the weather in the Gulf is probably squally and very unsettled. Pressure is falling briskly in Sind and the weather in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana is inclined to become unsettled as the depression advances further eastwards.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 4.

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure has generally decreased over North-Western, Central and Southern India and increased elsewhere. A large shallow diffused low pressure area has appeared on the north-west frontier, but in general the pressure is very uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and generally light in force. Calms are very numerous. The temperature has risen over North-West India both in the hills and plains and over the south of the Peninsula, but has fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive in North-West India and above normal elsewhere. The day temperatures on the plains of North-West India and the day and night temperatures on the hills have been very high. There has been some rain in Persia, but none in India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·833
Temperature of the Air	degrees	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72·6
Dew Point		70·0
Relative humidity of Air		·749
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		72·1
General Directions of wind*		NNW. N, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	25·9

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Rontgen rays can neither, it has been believed, be reflected nor refracted by a lens. A Paris correspondent tells us that M. Carmichael, of the Faculty of Sciences at Lille, claims to have worked out a way of reflecting them on steel mirrors. He can thus, he says, use them on photographic plates set between the mirror and a Crookes' tube. A clear image is thrown back by the mirror on the plate which the rays first traversed. Messrs. Borclade and Brothers, of Lyons' have tried to photograph through opaque bodies with the light of the electric arc instead of with the Wurzburg apparatus. They claim a brilliant success. An arc of six amperes is enough to penetrate, in a minute's time, a walnut board more than half an inch thick, and fix an image on a photographic plate behind. The objects photographed were a pair of scissors and some profiles cut out with a die in zinc.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Samoa, 4507 tons, Captain F G Hanford sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, cleared yesterday for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 697 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (17th February), with a general cargo, 37 cases opium, and 27 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O's s s Peshawar, 2,277 tons, Captain Francis Cole, saild yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr and Mrs Merul, Mrs Blonyerid and infant, Captain Lubert, Dr and Mrs Villenun, Mr R F Hadon, Mr G Guthrie, Mr and Mrs H Gray and Col and Mrs Dawson. For Hongkong—Mr Parker, two Misses Parker, Mr J Macnair, Mr and Mrs Drew and Mr Gibbes. For Sydney—Mr Cotgrave, Col W H Proston, Mr T White, Mr P Ness, Mrs D Arblay Burney, Miss Wilkins, and Rev G Gothard. For Shanghai—Mr and Mrs Dobson. For Yokohama—Mr R Blathway, and Miss Hogg. For Melbourne—Mr John Taylor, Mrs Richards and infant, and Mr Geo Russell.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Henry Bolckow (s)	Jourdain	Busreh, Feb 17.
	Roma (s)	Warrington.	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Ellora (s)	Wood	Calcutta, &c.
	Chelydra (s)	Dobson	Tuticorin.
	King Arthur (s)	Hansen	Persian Gulf.
	Mahammudi (s)	Hardcastle	Calcutta.
	Peshawar (s)	Cole	China, &c.
	Samoa (s)	Hansford	Antwerp.

The steamer Hoseinee, Captain Hughes, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Madura, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
„ Dumra, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
29 Canara s ……Cowper……Moulmein, Feb 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28.—Steamers Queen Louise, Shahzada, Clan Mackenzie and Kistna, and ship Zemindar.
Feb. 29.—Steamers Warora, Virawa and Nizam.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	January				
16	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Trincomalee	18	Cruise
	February				
9	Calliope	Fleetham	Cardiff	17	D Island F O
14	Ileafee	Salem Ally	Mussowa	21	Bombay via Muccala
15	Endymion H M's	Gamble	Plymouth	18	Australia
17	Meyun	Mitchell	Hodeida	19	Somali coast
	Strathnairn	Cuming	Batavia, &c.		Port Said F O
	Valetta	Atkinson	London		Sydney
18	Malta	Preston	London		Calcutta
	B D Jedid	Said Bilal	Hodeida	23	Hodeida
19	Venezia	Polleri	Mussowa	19	Mussowa
	Bombay	Robertson	Bombay		Mussowa (passed the port
	B Tex	Herbert	Batavia		Amsterdam
	Mohammadi	Hardcastle	Hodeida	20	Bombay
	Kostroma	Skalsky	Vladivostok	19	Odessa
	La Seyne	Rebupat	Bombay		Marseilles
	Australia	Reeves	Sydney	20	London
	Chusan	Broun	Calcutta		London
	V De la Ciotat	Fiaschi	Sydney		Marseilles
20	Kaiser	Essendorff	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay	26	Bombay
21	D'Jemnah	Trocme	Marseilles	21	Zanzibar
	Elax	Baker	Novoressisk		Colombo F O
	Thibet	Garrett	Bombay		Jeddah
	P Garfield	Millar	Busreh		London Persian Gulf
	Framfield	Jones Craig	Hodeida	25	Hodeida
	Romolus	Stewart	Swansea		
22	Prenssen	Hegemann	Bremen	22	China
	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Sea		Zaila
	Karlsruhe	Walter	China		Bremen
	Falloden Hall	Kalvert	Japan		New York
23	Natal	Verron	China	23	Marseilles
	Daphne	Mosca	Trieste		Mussowa via Berbera
	Flintshire	Lycett	Jeddah		
	Akbar	Baldwin	Bombay		Jeddah
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast	25	Somali coast
	Mayo R I M	De Berry	Muccala		
24	Leyden	Calvert	Barry		
	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Zeilla		
	Volturno It Men of War	Mongiardini	Mussowa		
25	Moshtari	Clark	Jeddah		Bombay

Aden, February 25.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Baron ardrossan s—21 cases confectionary, A Goolamaliy; 10 cases confectionary, Abdulally Sharafally Athari.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—22 cases soap, Abba Gunee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Chelydra s—35 bales paper, Holland Bombay Trading and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

V Florio s—50 cases wine, Phipson and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee
Ehrenfels s—9 cases glassware, B Pudumsee
Bhopal s—100 drums methylated spirit, J Sorabji
Baria s—50 drums methylated spirit, Manordas Munjee and Co; 1/2 cask rectified spirit, M- Russee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—40 cases condensed milk, E Spinner and Co
Imperator s—3 bales printing paper, 3 cases envelopes, H Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—1,018 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ormidale s—145 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 15 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—70 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 30 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 1 bale skins, C Essa and Co; 16 bales skins, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 13 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 120 cwts condiments, M M Poonjiajee; 160 cwts dry ginger, Currassey Khetsi and Co; 70 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 80 cwts gum, Jaitha Malsi; 32 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 45 cwts gum, Govindjee Sojpal; 9½ cwts gum, Hajee Sulleman.

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—201 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,005 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathness s—1,000 cwts linseed, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy.
Emir s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 10,005 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddam Bythell and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—129 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Idar s—550 bales cotton, and 1,800 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 6 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—880 bales cotton, 5 bales woollen carpets, Glade and Co; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 9,999 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 5 cwts buffalo horns, W H Nebel and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—495 bales cotton, 1,486 cwts groundnut cakes, Glade and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—5,418 cwts gingellyseed, 560 cwts mowraseed, and 7,747 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR GENOA.

Bedouin s—160 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 cwts old iron, G M Bhaledina; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR NAPLES.

V Florio s 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—20 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 512 lbs Indian tea, Warden and Co; 1,702 cwts castorseed and 501 cwts groundnuts, Hugo Schiver and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fultala s—87 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 24 bales cotton, L P S Nader.

FOR HONGKONG.

Miike Maru s—150 cwts olibanum and 157 cwts khismiss, Maneckial Gordhun; 105 cases sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 40 bales twist, J A Wadia.
Bisagno s—48 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 148 lbs cassia, P F Talati; 52 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon; 7 tons old iron, G Dayabhoy; 80 cwts raisins and 37 cwts fennelseed, M M Essabhoy; 14 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 226 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co; 100 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.
Peshawar s—4½ cwts genda horns, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—300 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Bisagno s—150 bales twist, E J Abraham, 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.
Miike Maru s—53 cwts. sandal wood, chips Jeena Kika; 76 bales twist, J A Wadia.
Peshawar s—54½ chests opium, 60 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 17 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Miike Maru s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4.

An advance of 3-8 per cent. in Consols in London at 109 3-8 *ex-div.* took place yesterday, and French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 103, which was also Monday's quotation (102¼ *ex-coupon* having been wired in error) with Paris Exchange on London a centime lower, at fcs. 25·22. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in London at £65 11-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 31¼d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. A correction of Reuter's telegram of last evening makes the price of Indian Sterling Loan ¼ per cent. higher at 119 ¼. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was quoted at 13s. 6d. per ton.

The Indian Council allotted some two lakhs of extra Bills in Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 2 13-16d., which is the same rate as was obtained for the extra Bills on Madras placed on Thursday last, but 3-32d. above Wednesday's regular allotment price. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 7-16d.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,320,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was quoted yesterday at 34 5-8s. per 416 lbs., business done, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 9-32d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, but unchanged in the more distant ones, the extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. for March deliveries and 4 7-64d. for July-August. East Indian Cotton was 1-16d. per lb. lower. The market closed easier; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales. Imports 20,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday remained at 7 11-16 cents; and June Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the receipts in the three years for the same period as under:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	15,000	28,000	12,000
Three days' do.	46,000	70,000	33,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895......	4,571,000	6,864,000	5,229,000

Our local Cotton market has remained steady in tone to-day at a decline of Re. 1 per cwt. with only a small business passing in both directions, say 600 bales, by exporters, consisting of 200 each of Broach, at Rs. 204; and Julgaum, at Rs. 164; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 170; and Bengal at Rs. 162; and the same quantity by the mills, made up of 200 Kharanja, at Rs. 174½; 150 each of Bengal at Rs. 144-60; and Dhulia, at Rs. 161¼; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 170 per candy.

Wheat and Seeds.—A small business has been reported in both these markets to-day, the feeling in the former having been quiet, and in the latter steady; but prices in both all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,044	bales.
Wheat	26,319	cwts.
Linseed..................................	16,827	"
Rapeseed	632	"
Gingellyseed..................................	4,069	"
Groundnuts	2,840	"
Castorseed	1,800	"
Rice	14,874	"

Freights.—We have no change to report in this market.

Exchange opened firm at 1s. 2⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining practically at these rates throughout the day, with the exception of a line of Telegraphic which was reported at 1s 2 25-32d. Three months' sight Bills have again been scarce for all deliveries, but the market closed firm at:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 2⅜d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.........1s. 2⅜d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 25-32d.		"
Credits 3	do.	...1s. 2 7-8d.	"
Francs 3	do.	...1·56½	"

Government Paper.—At 107 3-16 for Money, and 107 7-16 for Account, this market was steady in tone during the greater part of the day; but at the close an advance of 1/8 per cent. on those quotations was established, at which rates left off steady

Shares.—We have again to report a very limited business passing in this market, but prices show little change on any line, the only alterations in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 30, in Star of India Mills; of Rs. 20, in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 2¼ each, in China and Sun; in Presses Mofussil Co., are Rs. 2¼ lower; in miscellaneous Bombay Ice, are Rs. 2 higher; and Kemp and Co., Re. 1.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th February, compared with the Statement of 18th February, 1896:—

	February 18.			February 25.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.........	1,94,79,049	9	6	2,00,46,222	4	9
Other Deposits, &c.........	5,48,98,213	14	4	5,06,77,303	9	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.........	4,19,478	1	7	3,98,954	11	10
Sundries	21,45,755	12	7	21,77,278	1	4
Rs.	10,37,92,497	6	0	10,01,49,758	11	10
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	37,61,250	0	0	39,52,115	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	43,12,662	2	0	44,33,649	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	1,84,49,012	4	2	1,98,00,611	13	1
Credits do do.	1,48,67,510	10	11	1,48,22,434	14	3
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	2,93,56,650	0	11	2,87,39,953	10	9
Balances with other Banks	5,58,042	6	11	3,89,702	3	11
Bullion	772	12	5	771	8	7
Dead Stock	13,02,619	13	8	13,05,619	1	1
Stamps	10,001	10	0	10,744	15	6
Sundries	15,41,283	10	1	15,33,675	13	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,28,67,324	1	4	1,19,30,210	6	2
Do. at Branches ...	1,67,35,367	13	7	1,32,30,270	4	7
Rs.	10,37,92,497	6	0	10,01,49,758	11	10

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to February 25, 1896:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.........	6,21,608	Inc.
Do. at Branches.........	54,436	Dec.
Other Deposits............................	42,20,910	do.
Post Bills	20,524	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	2,81,852	Inc.
Loans	13,51,599	do.
Accounts of Credit	45,076	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,16,697	do.
Cash at Head Office........................	9,37,114	do.
Do. at Branches	35,05,097	do.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,40,000	2,95,000	4,000	4,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	84	176	2	262
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	9,03,546	20,35,638	34,140	29,73,324
Total for 8 weeks ...	10,43,546	23,30,638	38,140	34,12,324
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,45 049	4,25,882	4,952	5,75,883
Per mile of Ry do.	87	254	3	344
Total to corresponding date do.	10,46,694	32,20,823	42,334	43,09,851

Decrease for the week.......................... Rs. 1,36,883

Ditto to date.......................... " 3,97,527

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 22nd February 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,166	48,105	..	10,939	10,691	...
Goods	45,941	64,470	...	18,529	...	63,063
Other earnings	3,028	8,737	..	5,709	...	874
Total for week	86,135	1,21,312	...	35,177	...	...
Aggregate...	8,26,793	8,80,044	...	...	...	53,251

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

McLAREN—STEPHEN—February 28, at Benachie, Dunfermline, by the Rev J A Graham, M A, of Kalimpong, the Rev Kenneth D McLaren, Minister of Ruthrieston, Aberdeen, to Martha Stephen, daughter of the late James Berry, Aberdeen.

DEATH.

WALLINGER—February 12, at "Tenby Villa," Ramsgate, Kent, the dearly beloved wife of W. H. A. Wallinger, Indian Forest Service (Retired).

NASIK.

BIRTH.

HILL—February 29, at Nasik, the wife of Captain J. R. Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—HUGHES—March 3, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain, George Gilbert White, Executive Engineer, C. P., second son of the late Rev. J. White, of Grayingham, Lincolnshire, to Ethel Maude, elder daughter of A. J. Hughes, Superintending Engineer, Bengal.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAGAN—February 26, at Montgomery, the wife of P J Fagan, I C S, of a son.

MEYER—February 27, at No 4, Pollock Street, Calcutta, the wife of F L Meyer, of a son.

DEATHS.

Le FENORE—February 17, in the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, after a lingering illness, Miss Catherine Felicia (Kate), the beloved daughter of Louis Francois Le Fenore, of Monghyr.

MATTHEWS—February 21, at Nurpur, District Jhelum, William Matthews, Superintendent, Salt Revenue, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

The report which Principal W. K. Hatch read at the annual prize-distribution at the Grant Medical College on Tuesday evening, was more interesting, because less colourless, than such documents usually are. Dr. Hatch was able to report that the number of pupils had increased by over fifty per cent. during the year. The proportion of passes to candidates at examinations would seem to compare very favourably with the general average of successes at the University examinations, which, roughly speaking, was about one in three. In the final examination for the degree of L. M. & S., however, the percentage of successful students was not at all equal to that of the earlier examinations, and indeed was much lower than in the preceding year. Candidates fail more frequently in medicine than in surgery, and this Dr. Hatch attributes to the insufficiency of the teaching staff in the former subject—an evil which it is hoped will be remedied now that Government have sanctioned a scheme for the entertainment of three new tutors. While the conduct of the pupils generally has been good, the Principal has had to repeat the complaint made in previous report of the conduct of the military pupils, some eleven of whom had to be expelled from the College. Dr. Hatch, by way of extenuation of their fault, points out that they are non-resident, and therefore the College authorities are unable to exercise full control over them. Formerly these youths went for two years before entering College to a military hospital, where they were under strict military discipline, and when they had joined the College they resided under the close supervision of a warrant medical officer who lived in the same building with them. Now they come direct from school or offices of sorts, and live in houses a considerable distance from the College, without anyone able to maintain discipline residing amongst them. To place growing lads, many of whom come from the lower ranks in a position such as this, is about as effective a way to encourage listlessness in their studies as could well be devised, and we hope with Dr. Hatch that some change will soon be made in the system by the military authorities. In connection with this subject Mr. Birdwood, who presided at the prize-distribution, made a strong appeal to the older pupils of the college to use their best efforts to promote amongst new comers a wholesome tone of thought and feeling in relation to their daily work and their position as students. The remark was a very appropriate one, for all who have read Stanley's "Life of Arnold" will readily admit that if college discipline is to be put on a thoroughly satisfactory basis, it must be by the co-operation of the senior-pupils with the Principal and his staff.

A feature of the report of considerable general interest is the reference it contains to the decision of Government to allow the bodies of Mussalman patients to be removed from the hospital without dissection. This decision, which was arrived at on account of representations made to Government on the subject by Mahomedan residents two or three years ago, leads Dr. Hatch to remark that if no such difficulties occur up-country, "it seems strange that inhabitants of Bombay, who imagine themselves so far advanced. should raise objections of this sort and hinder the education of the medical students, whose advice in cases of necessity they are only too glad to get." This of course is a professional way of looking at the subject, but Dr. Hatch need not wonder that Bombay Mahomedans should be less disposed than their mofussil brethren to allow derelict corpses to go to the dissecting room. They are better able to make their opinion known at head-quarters, and are sufficiently numerous to maintain a warm interest in all that appertains to their customs and beliefs and to bring any grievances to the notice of the authorities. It may be that, as Dr. Hatch says, "no rules of their religion are set aside by allowing the bodies of the unclaimed to be made useful for the advancement of learning," but oral traditions are held by our Mussalman fellow subjects with a tenacity almost equal to that accorded to express rules set down in the Koran, and these traditions should be respected. In view of the standing and position of the gentlemen who took part in the meeting called to consider this subject, two or three years ago, we cannot share Dr. Hatch's opinion that objection to dissection of the bodies of their co-religionists is confined to "the ignorant and more bigoted members of the Mussalman community." We believe it would be a grave mistake for the question, which was settled after full deliberation by Government, to be re-opened. A less contentious feature of the report was that which related to the opening of a new tennis court and a gymkhana for the students of the College, which, as the Principal observes, will serve the double purpose of enabling the youths to obtain healthy exercise and of creating a good feeling amongst them. Efforts are also being made to establish a gymnasium and a reading room.

In the course of his address from the chair, Mr. Birdwood spoke strongly in favour of raising, rather than lowering, the standards of qualification for medical degrees in connection with the College. One has only to look round upon the large number of medical graduates in this Presidency who cannot obtain any practice except by taking very inadequate fees, to admit the soundness of this advice. Mr. Birdwood has a strong case when he pleads that the standards should no longer be permitted to remain lower than those adopted by the Medical Council in England. There is a minimum of knowledge which should be attained by every man before he is permitted to exercise a profession on which the life or death of a patient so largely depends, and in a country where candidates for medical degrees are so numerous it is far better that the tests for admission to those degrees, if they err at all, should err on the side of thoroughness. Efforts have been made by the College authorities from time to time to bring the University standards into line with those accepted by the General Medical Council, but the proposal has again and again been rejected by the University Senate. The result is that the Bombay test is not equal to those of other Indian Universities, so that there is a danger, as the Principal said in the report presented last year, of the L. M. & S. degree becoming "an obsolete and inferior diploma." The matter is the more serious since many students who take a partial course here, find themselves at a great disadvantage when they go over to Europe to continue their studies. In connection with this subject Mr. Birdwood fell into what is now the prevailing fashion at prize-distributions, by urging that the work done by the College should be aided directly or indirectly by judicious endowments from wealthy citizens for the founding of scholarships and other purposes. If such money is forthcoming it could scarcely be better applied than in founding chairs or scholarships for special subjects, for specialisation is the line along which many of the students must proceed if they would make their mark in a profession that is already overstocked. A suggestion made by Mr. Birdwood, that charity should first be directed to improving the system of hospital nursing which obtains here, is one which we hope may receive practical attention from some of the wealthy citizens who are known to be desirous to benefit their neighbours. The first thing needful in any scheme of nursing reform is to increase the nursing staff, which is very inadequate at most of our hospitals.

The defeat of the Italian forces at the hands of King Menelik would seem to be the penalty paid for neglecting the maxim not to change horses when crossing a river. General Baratieri, the brave and able commander of the troops resisting the advance of the Shoans into their old province of Tigre, has for months past prudently refrained from joining battle with an enemy five times as numerous, provided with arms of precision, modern artillery and maxim guns. The disaster which befell Major Toselli at Ambalagi would have been avoided had General Baratieri's order to fall back on Adowgrat, where the army was concentrating, reached that ill-fated but heroic officer. Toselli had made a reconnaisance in the direction of the advancing Shoans, and he telegraphed the result in significant words: "I have seen the enemy. Plenty! Plenty! Plenty! Plenty!" The order was instantly sent to retire; but it was never received, and Toselli perished with most of his men facing the enemy. This contretemps showed the necessity of sending reinforcements on a large scale. It was resolved to raise the number of troops to fifty thousand—none too many. The lowest computation put the Abyssinian host at 80,000, and the more generally received at 100,000 men. At least three ex-officers of the French army are with Menelik. It is stated that a shell thrown into Makaleh was marked "Hotchkiss Patent, Paris," and that half of Ras Makannen's guard was armed with the Lebel rifle. It does not follow of course that these arms were supplied by the French Government; they may have been provided by foreign speculators. Such a state of things counselled circumspection. The Italian forces remained on the defensive until their fatal departure from an attitude of observation brought about a catastrophe. It is impossible not to connect this sudden change of tactics to the inopportune announcement that General Baldissera would take the supreme command, leaving to General Baratieri, an ambitious and capable soldier, the local command. Nearly a month ago that General asked the Government to send him at once twelve additional battalions of infantry, six mountain batteries, and two thousand five hundred mules for transport. At that time the Abyssinians were moving in two armies each 40,000 strong. When the Italians sent a small force against their advanced positions, they retired, evidently with the intention of inducing the enemy to come out and fight in positions selected by Ras Mangascia and Ras Alula.

The Abyssinians eventually occupied two parallel positions, the first of which was six kilometres from the Italians, and the second, at some distance behind the first. The heights were semi-circular, with a plain broken by rocks and precipices in front. The telegrams giving these details concluded with the statement that "the Shoans evidently intend to remain on the defensive." It was apparently in this position, near Adowgrat, that General Baratieri rashly determined to try conclusions with them before General Baldissera took over the Supreme Command. He had received large reinforcements. The Government resolved to raise the number of troops in Erythrea to fifty thousand. Thirty-three thousand were already in the colony. Of these some eleven thousand were native levies; the rest Italian regulars. Deducting the garrison of Massowah under General Lamberti, the Vice-Governor of Erythrea, and the troops occupying certain other towns and posts, there were doubtless twenty thousand at General Baratieri's disposal in the neighbourhood of the strong position occupied by the Abyssinians. The result of the fatal impetuosity of that unfortunate commander was what might have been predicted. A hundred thousand well-armed mountaineers posted with artillery and Maxims on steep hills, forming a semi-circle round a broken plain, giving the only approach, could look on with equanimity while twenty thousand men advanced against them. We only know the general result. The Italians were repulsed with the loss of sixty guns, which had to be abandoned. As the usual proportion of guns to the numbers of an army is three per thousand, we have here a confirmation of the rough estimate of twenty thousand men engaged. Three Generals are said to be missing, and one wounded. This may mean that three Generals in command of divisions or brigades may have become isolated with their commands, and are now in danger of being cut off. Besides the General in command at Massowah, there were three other Generals in Erythrea, who were probably with General Baratieri: General Arimondi, who won his grade in the present war; General Lamberti, an artillery officer, and a General, whose name escapes us, but who was recently in military command of the Island of Sardinia.

That the Italian troops fought bravely there can be no question, judging by the desperate valour shown at Ambalagi, where two thousand men stood their ground stubbornly against twenty thousand, until they were overwhelmed. At Makaleh, where famine compelled honourable capitulation, it was the stern resolve of officers and men to fire the magazine and perish in the explosion, rather than become prisoners of the Abyssinian enemy. The report, that General Baratieri committed suicide, shows that in the opinion of his countrymen that high-spirited soldier could not survive defeat. That the Italian journals should impute the disaster to his rashness is only natural; as is the intense excitement prevailing in Rome. The Government have called out the reserves, and ordered ten thousand men and six batteries of Artillery to reinforce what is left of the Army in Erythrea. Any number of men necessary to retrieve the situation and restore Italian honour will be forthcoming. It is not by any means so certain that the Crispi Cabinet, which made this war and promised facile victory, will survive this great disaster. The throne itself may feel the shock. The Triple Alliance cannot help Italy or the Italian Government in this matter; a war in Africa is not a *casus faederis.* The Dual Alliance will look on attentively, but outwardly unmoved. That France will neglect to improve the occasion in the Upper Nile Valley and in Egypt is scarcelyto be expected, but that is not now the matter which touches Italy the most nearly. The bitterest thought for that country will be that even a victory over the forces of King Menelik will, however complete, yield nothing of any practical value. Abyssinia has no gold fields, nor mineral wealth; its high Tableland interspersed with precipitous hills and perilous valleys cannot grow corn or cotton, coffee or tea. The whole adventure was a costly and a ghastly mistake from the beginning. This present war, of which the end is not yet, come, must have cost a hundred million of lire up to date. The reinforcements now on their way will raise the number of troops probably to sixty thousand—less deduction made of the five thousand slain in the disastrous battle near Adowgrat.

The Moplahs, Southern India fanatics as dangerous as the Ghazis of the North, rise periodically, and have in past years given as much trouble as they are giving now in the Malapuram and Calicut districts. The descendants of Arab traders on the Malabar coast, the Moplahs decline to live at peace with their Hindu landlords, whom they regard as infidels and a great deal worse. In their outbreaks they raid every building, whether Government or private property, likely to contain valuables, and are guilty of excesses for which there is no excuse and little object. Since the rising began a week ago the rioters have committed several murders, and looted shops and dwelling-houses. The police were aware of their intention to rise, and with the assistance of a detachment of the South Staffordshire regiment—quartered at Malapuram, to watch the Moplahs—promptly marched against them, falling in with a gang busily engaged in an attempt to sack the Manjeri treasury. A small body of the soldiers, twenty in number, fired on the men, who fled for safety to a temple. From this shelter they were dislodged, eighty of their number being killed in the operation, whilst others were so severely injured that on the following day the death-roll had reached a hundred. The dead, to render the warning to the fanatics the more salutary, were burnt. But the danger is not yet over. On Monday another gang threatened the German Missionaries near Edakolam. Police aid being sought, a force was sent for the protection of the mission, whilst military reinforcements were marched from Cannanore to Badagara. The Ernad taluk, where the present disturbance prevails, is the centre of the Moplah settlements, and risings in which many lose their lives are, unfortunately for those fanatics, of frequent occurrence.

At yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee, a long letter was submitted from Major Tulloch, in regard to the heavy claim he has made for payment for advising on the Bombay drainage. In the letter, Major Tulloch sets forth at length the vast amount of work that was involved by the writing of the report, and suggests that the matter should be referred to Sir Charles Ollivant, or failing that to two arbitrators in Bombay. "If the Municipality decline this friendly reference," he writes, "then I can only say that they are most welcome to my services for nothing, and I shall endeavour to forget the whole transaction, being satisfied that as far I am myself concerned. I have done nothing derogatory to my position and everything in my power to serve the Municipality to the best of my ability." The Standing Committee decided to refer the correspondence to the Corporation.

Naturally, writes the *Englishman*, it is safer to goad the Spanish bull than to twist the tail of the British lion. Yet we do not know that the United States Senate shows to greater advantage in the one operation than in the other. There is nothing intrinsically objectionable in a declaration of hostility to the Spanish policy in Cuba, a policy which, there is only too good reason to fear, has been cruel and oppressive to an almost intolerable degree. But there is something particularly unimpressive in the spectacle of the Senate launching the thunder of its resolution against the Spanish Government, while President Cleveland acts the part of a lightning-conductor and causes the shock to fall harmless because "Congress has been misled regarding the facts in Cuba." We do not forget, of course, that Coungress was also misled regarding the facts in Venezuela and the state of public feeling in England; but we cannot help suspecting Mr. Cleveland in this matter, of a shy inclination to repay the Senate for the manner in which his own fulminations fell flat. Certainly it is remarkable that then the Senate had to restrain the President; while now the President has to hold the Senate in check.

Sir James Westland is evidently very confident of his position. Fifty lakhs were sacrificed by the amendment of the cotton duties, five lakhs more have gone in the gratuities to the Chitral Relief Force, and now nine out of the eighteen lakhs squeezed from Burma a year ago are to be restored. The explanation of course must be that the Finance Member has had a windfall on which he did not reckon in the rise in exchange. The rupee was taken for the purposes of the Budget Estimate at 1s. 1·09*d.*, whereas for months past it has averaged over 1s. 2*d.* The uncertain element happens for the time to be on the side of India; but an uncertainty which turns calculation topsy-turvey within twelve months, is of course none the less to be deplored in itself from the point of view of sound finance.

A very curious point has been raised between Mr. Stuart Cumberland and the publishers who were bringing out his new book, which is entitled "What I think of South Africa," and contains the thought-reader's impressions of men and things in that country. By the agreement with his publishers, they had the right to object to anything in his M.S. which they might think was libellous. They passed the M.S., but when the proofs were revised they discovered a possible libel lurking in a chapter devoted to what the author thought of a certain eminent personage. The offending chapter was submitted to counsel learned in the law, who differed in opinion. One held that it was perfectly innocent. but others declared that it was undoubtedly libellous. Whereupon the publishers, being prudent men, very naturally struck the chapter out. But the curious point is this. The libellous chapter consisted of a sheet of absolutely blank paper. It is this absence of any printed matter which, in the eye of some of the counsel consulted, constitutes a libel Is this a case of the biter bit, and have the learned counsel taking (in more senses than one) a leaf out of Mr. Cumberland's book, been able to read his thoughts as if they had actually been impressed upon the printed page?

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

DEFEAT OF THE ITALIANS.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN ROME.

ROME, MARCH 3.

The most intense excitement prevails here over the disaster to the Italians in Abyssinia.

The garrison is confined to barracks.

THE ITALIAN LOSSES.

The Italians lost sixty guns.

Three Generals are missing, and one General is reported wounded.

LATER.

It is reported that the Italian losses in the battle with King Menelik's army were between three and five thousand men.

THE REASON WHY BARATIERI GAVE BATTLE.

MARCH 4.

It is believed that General Baratieri gave battle, because he desired to strike a decisive blow on Menelik's force before being superseded by General Baldissera.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION IN ITALY.

Anti-Government demonstrations are taking place at Venice, Milan, Verona, and Rovigo.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent says it is believed there that the discussion on the Egyptian question will not be resumed for the present.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF GENERAL BARATIERI.

ROME, MARCH 3.

General Baratieri is reported to have committed suicide.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

The Italian journals of all shades blame General Baratieri for the disaster.

RESERVES CALLED OUT.

The Italian Government have called out the Reserves of 1872, and have ordered reinforcements of six batteries of Artillery and ten thousand men to be despatched to Abyssinia.

THE NEW GENERALISSIMO.

General Baldissera has assumed command of the Italian forces in Erythrea.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council, to-morrow, Sir James Westland will move that the Bill to provide the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at places other than the Customs ports and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt in such warehouses, be passed

Sir Alexander Miller will move that the Bill to amend the Indian Railways Act be passed.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Balwant Rao Bhuskate will put a question with reference to the term of the new settlement now in progress in the Central Provinces.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Colonel Gracey, Director-General of Railways in India, left Calcutta for Burma, to-day. He will inspect the Kunlon and Mandalay Branch, returning here on the 24th instant.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

It is expected that the whole of May and June will be occupied in carrying out Chitral reliefs, as the quantity of stores to be sent up is very large.

Arrangements for the movement of these are now being considered, and towards the end of April troops under orders for Drosh and Chitral Fort will move across the frontier, and take up the line of posts beyond Chakdara. Not until they are in position will convoys begin their march, working from stage to stage, under strong escorts, in case of any hostile demonstration from the tribes beyond the Panjkora River.

FURLOUGH EXTENSION.

Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, has been granted eight months' extension of furlough. Mr. Carnduff will officiate to the end of the Simla season.

THE INDIAN STATUTES.

Mr. Wigley will be placed on special duty in connection with the preparation of the Index to the Indian Statutes sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 4.

The Orient line mail steamer Ophir, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109⅝ ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 11-16
Bar Silver	31¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond British frontier between Wanshin and Kweichowfu.

Telegrams in secret language for Massonah are interdicted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	...
Teheran	4	2	40 p.m.	...	13
Suez	4	3	p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 4th March, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	24	..	2
" Karachi	..	14	..	1
" Madras	...	26	..	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB 14.

MR. HOLT S. HALLETT has addressed a letter to some of the Chambers of Commerce in this country on the subject of railway connection between Burma and Siam. Mr. Hallett considers that the recently concluded Anglo-French agreement concerning the Mekong and Siam made it imperative that measures should be taken to place Great Britain upon an even footing with France in respect of the trade with Southern China. He argues that to be able to compete effectively with the French for the trade of the rich markets of Yunnan and Szechuen, which will be enormously enhanced by the railway development of the resources of the country, we must connect Szumao with a port on the Burmese seaboard and acquire the right to penetrate China from that point. He askes that the various Chambers of Commerce should impress upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of coming to an agreement with China, so that a free course may be kept for our railway routes to Szumao, and that permission should be obtained, among other commercial advantages, for the continuation of already existing and projected railways from British Burmese dominions into China. Action should also be taken by the Chambers in bringing united pressure to bear on the Indian Government through the Secretary of State for the purpose of impressing upon it the necessity of facilitating Burma-Chinese railway communication by having surveys made by railway engineers of the various projected railway routes.

It is stated that an edict has been signed by the Emperor of China for the opening of the West or Canton river to foreign navigation, and also for the opening of the ports of Wuchow and Nan-Ning to foreign trade and residence, on the same terms and conditions as the other treaty ports in China are now open. These two towns are the chief trade marts on the river. The edict, however, is not to be published until the result of the offer to the British Government to open the river to navigation in return for the withdrawal of any claims on account of the cession of the Kian Hung districts to France is made known. The intention of the Foreign Office in this matter is to let bygones be bygones. The opening of the West river and of Wuchow and Nan-Ning is certainly a valuable concession, by which British trade mainly will profit It is to be remembered, also, that the commercial concession,s under the Japanese treaty of peace will largely benefit British trade. The right to navigate the Yangtsze for nearly 1,500 miles, to Chungking, will probably at first benefit British shipping and trade almost solely. The same may be said of the opening of the great trade mart of Shatsze on the Yangtsze between Hankow and Ichang. The river here has been described as a perfect forest of masts of junks during all seasons of the year, and as having a larger trade than any other town on the Yangtsze, not even excluding Hankow. The other two ports, Hangchow and Soochow, are amongst the most beautiful, famous, and wealthy in China, though shorn of much of their acient splendour by the Taiping Rebellion. Hangchow is situated at the southern entrance to the Grand Canal. Soochow is about fifty miles north-west of Shanghai. Its walls are ten miles in circumference, and the whole country round is of extraordinary wealth and fertility. Both towns are centres of the silk trade, and it is thought probable when cotton mills are established in Shanghai and elsewhere under the Japanese treaty that cotton will be much more extensively grown in the rich plains of Kiangsu than it is at present.

Few persons here who are acquainted with China concur in the view just put forward by the Tokio correspondent of the "Times" that cotton mills in China cannot compete with those already established in Japan because of the burden on the raw produce imposed by the transit dues in its transmission from the place of growth to the mill. The official view is just the reverse. It is that this provision of the treaty of peace will result in closing China to Japanese yarns, because while Japanese mills have to get the larger part of their raw cotton from abroad the Shanghai mills will get theirs on the spot; besides which Japanese spinners will have to pay an import duty on the raw cotton and an export duty on the manufactured article. Labour is more plentiful and cheaper in China; and with mills in China under experienced foreign management Japanese competition is regarded as wholly impossible. So much is this recognised by Japanese spinners themselves that they are already projecting the establishment of mills in Shanghai and Soochow. These are the views of British officials here and in the East; and it would be a very odd result of the war with China and the liberal commercial treaty made by Japan with her enemy if it destroyed the rapidly increasing and flourishing Japanese export trade in cotton manufactures. It is true the home market is a considerable one, but the ambition of Japanese cotton spinners for some years past was to supply the Chinese market to the exclusion of British and Indian spinners.

At a meeting of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association held at Memphis, Tenn, a few days ago, 1,000 delegates being present, the following resolution was agreed to:—"Whereas, experience has taught the planter of the South that the over-production of cotton reduces the value of the commodity far below the cost of making it, and at the same time tends to destroy the value of his other assets by rendering southern lands unprofitable and unsaleable; and whereas, the wisdom of the lessons taught by the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association has been fully demonstrated, now, therefore, be it "Resolved,—That we call the attention of Southern cotton growers to the fact that they are masters of the situation. The crop of 1895 being less than 7,000,000 bales, renders it entirely feasible by a further and reasonable reduction of acreage during the present year to materially advance the value of cotton, and thus insure a safe and substantial profit that cannot fail to bring increased prosperity to the South, not only as the immediate result of such profit, but by enhancing the value of our lands and turning hither the tide of immigration so much needed for the development of the great natural resources of this favoured section. We earnestly urge all producers of cotton to take advantage of this golden opportunity, and to continue the wise policy adopted during the past season of making the South self-supporting by first producing an abundant supply of corn, hay, meat and other like commodities for home consumption, decreasing the cotton acreage still further, for that matter of prime importance, thus guarding against the dangers of overproduction and leaving the cotton as a surplus crop. We ask the hearty co-operation of all farmers, planters, merchants, newspapers, and all the business and other organisations in the development and welfare of the South in giving wide publicity to these resolutions, and in aiding us to secure a general and hearty compliance with this important suggestion. We invite the attention of the planters and farmers of the South to the great importance of adopting improved methods in handling the cotton crop, so that it may be placed on the markets of the world to the best advantage. And, in this connection, we call attention of a possible saving in ocean and other freight rates by the adoption of a standard bale of cotton of such dimensions as may seem advisable."

Lord George Hamilton performed the opening ceremony of the new Ealing Working Men's Constitutional Club the other night, and, speaking on the question of the Indian cotton duties, said that when he was in opposition he had expressed the opinion that those duties were unfair, in that they protected India at the expense of Lancashire, and that they were not quite just in their incidence. When he became Secretary of India he assumed the position of a judge, and was compelled to hear both sides, but he had been since able to make an arrangement which placed India and Lancashire on precisely the same footing, and he had received from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and similar organisations resolutions to the effect that they considered the new arrangement eminently fair, and that they would be satisfied so long as it remained in force.

On Saturday last Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, made a statement in the Reichstag upon the Silver Question. In pursuance, he said, of the undertaking given by him at the sitting of the House on February 15, 1895, he had gone exhaustively into the question of raising and strengthening the value of silver with the Federal Governments As the Secretary of State for the Treasury had observed on February 13 of last year, the first point to be considered in this connection was the serious injury done to German silver mining by the fall in the metal. German silver productions amount to about 9 per cent. of the total output of the world. The fall in prices was not of so much moment to the immensely larger production from foreign ores, but to Germany it implied a decrease in value which was so large as to make it doubtful whether the home silver mining could be made to pay. Another point to be considered was the influence which it had upon German exportation to silver countries. There could be no doubt that trade with those countries was made more difficult by the fluctuations and fall in the price of silver. The Prince went on to say that although the raising and strengthening of the price of silver are to be regarded from the economic and mint standpoints as a highly desirable object to be aimed at, there is no doubt that the goal can only be attained by an understanding among the countries interested in international commerce. Of this there is at present no prospect. The bimetallists recognise that the re-opening of the Indian Mints is a condition precedent to the unlimited coinage of silver, and he concurred as he believed that otherwise all efforts to raise the price of silver are vain. The opening of the Indian Mints is not to be expected within a measurable time, as he had learned from a preliminary exchange of views with the British Government." The Imperial Chancellor concluded by saying that a monetary conference would not bring the question of raising and maintaining the value of silver any nearer to a practical solution. It therefore appeared inadvisable that Germany should take the lead in summoning such a conference. The Federal Governments, acting on this conviction, had unanimously decided to take no further steps in pursuance of the resolution of the Reichstag of February 16, 1895, for the summoning of a monetary conference. If, however, definite and acceptable proposals which appeared to promise success were made on behalf of another State, he for his part would duly consider the participation of Germany in an international conference on the question.

Addressing the members of a deputation of agriculturists from the eastern counties who waited upon him for the purpose of suggesting remedies for agricultural depression, Mr. A. J. Balfour said he could not recollect anything in the last twenty years which Parliament had done adverse to agriculturists except the repeal of the malt tax. That as it had turned out and as it had been worked was undoubtedly the greatest blow ever levelled at the use of barley. The Government agreed that the laws relating to assessment ought to be amended, and the question of tithe and its incidence was also being considered. A reduction of the cost attending the transfer of real property had always been one of the doctrines of the Conservative party, and they had always been earnestly desirous of making the transfer of land as easy and as cheap as it could be made. The subject of railway rates hrd already been dealt with by Parliament to a certain extent, and negotiations were going on with the railway companies in order to carry out, as far as possible, the spirit of the Acts in force. The conditions of tenancy and the Agricultural Holdings Act had not only been considered by the Government, but a bill was in preparation dealing with the subject. With regard to the incidence of rate and taxes, the Government meant to deal with the matter in as broad and equitable a spirit as possible, and at the earliest possible moment. On the subject of currency reform his opinions were well known.

Notwithstanding a loss of three-quarters of a million in gold on balance or abroad during the week, the reserve in the banking department of the Bank of England remains practically unchanged at close upon forty millions. The outflow for abroad, indeed, has been quite neutralised by a return of both notes and coin from internal circulation. The feature in the Bank return is again the large collection of the revenue, upwards of two millions having been added to the Public Deposits during the part week, making an addition in a fortnight of 3¼ millions. These tax collections have reduced the market's supply of cash to an almost exactly corresponding extent, the other deposits having fallen during the fortnight from upwards of 52¼ millions to approximately 49 millions. It is interesting to notice that the total of the Government deposits at £13,834,000 is nearly six millions larger than the amount held at the corresponding date a year ago. It was naturally to be expected that with the figures given above the recent tendency to harder rates in the open market would be increased, and such was the case, though the change was rather one of sentiment than of any actual movement in quotations. Certainly the rate for bills yesterday was no higher than it was on the previous day, the falling off in the demand for gold for New York having created a somewhat easier feeling. It is understood, also, that about a million of Japanese money has been transferred to the agents of the Japanese Government during the last few days, and that some considerable payments against this amount have been made in the manufacturing districts, and the distribution of a similar amount is anticipated next month. These payments, of course, tend to neutralise the effect of the heavy revenue collections. That there is plenty of money available may be gathered from the fact that although yesterday was pay day on the Stock Exchange, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire dividend was distributed, the quotation for short loans did not rise above ¾ per cent.

Since the days of the South Sea bubble many assets whose main characteristic has been intangibility have been offered to the public in exchange for hard cash, and now there is an attempt to form a company, with a capital of £30,000, to take over the connections of three commercial travellers and their services for seven years. Neglected, we have not been blessed with a copy of the prospectus, but judging from its recent description in the the "Drapers' Record," it is a document worth possessing. The idea seems to be that as many tailors as will shall become shareholders of the new company formed to carry on the business of woollen warehousemen. Thus the tailors would become their own wholesale suppliers, and co-operation would once more raise its proud head to the skies. On the one hand you would have the London and Provincial Woollen Company—when it had a business—eager to supply, and on the other the tailor shareholders eager to buy, and both would be the same. Indeed, under the scheme it is to be attempted to confine the supplies of the company to the actual shareholders, so that they may have a monopoly of special patterns and designs. But then with suppliers and customers ready-made, where do the three commercial travellers who want to sell their connections to the company for £8,000 come in? It is quite obvious that the real object of the company is to pay the trinity £8,000 and give them a seven years' engagement, and accordingly any who receive the prospectus should either examine it with the closeness born of curiosity, or consign it to the flames.

In his reply to the deputation representing the Light Railways Association and the county and municipal authorities which waited upon him in connection with the promised Government measure on this subject merely indicated the outlines of the proposed Bill. The essential feature of the scheme is the proposal to offer State aid to the promoters of light railways. The Government seems to favour the Belgian system of constructing such railways, by the joint efforts of the State, the local authorities, and private capitalists, the national exchequer bearing on an average rather more than a fourth of the cost. How far the Treasury will be permitted to go in assisting English light railways Mr. Ritchie did not say, but it will be new for the State to contribute anything at all. Much depends on the way in which State aid is to be given under the proposed Bill. Irish experience has shown that the plan of guaranteeing a certain rate of interest on the capital of lines approved by the Government usually tends to encourage directors to be careless. French experience has amply demonstrated that the practice of making loans form the national exchequer to the localities interested leads to much corruption and grievous waste of public money. Whether the Government has profited sufficiently by these lessons in drafting its Bill remains to be seen. It is quite possible, and even probable, that some light railways which are greatly needed in England could never be built, any more than similar lines in Ireland or in the West of Scotland without the assistance of the State. The Gorvernment has to formulate such a measure as shall provide for these deserving cases without binding the Treasury to assist in cases where its help is not needed

A GOLD CURRENCY.

THE following note by Mr. L. C. Probyn, formerly Accountant-General to the Madras Government, who has written much on the currency question in India, is a valuable contribution to the discussion of the much-debated question:—

The Indian mints were closed, it was expressly stated, with the object of introducing a gold standard of valuation. The measure would otherwise have been quite unjustifiable. Surely the time has now come when the plan on which that gold standard of valuation is to be introduced should be announced, and laws passed to give effect to it.

Two fundamental points have to be settled—(1) The gold value to be hereafter assigned to the rupee; and (2) how is the rupee to be made an effective representative of that gold value?

In regard to the first point, experience has shown that my suggestion, made in December, 1892, before the Bankers' Institute, for a fifteen penny rupee, was more practical than the sixteen penny rupee at which the Government temporarily aimed. I still believe the lower limit to be the best. It is of immense importance for many reasons but chiefly owing to the large quantity of uncoined silver in existence in India, that the difference between the value of coined and uncoined silver should not be large. But whether 15 or 16 or 18 or 20 pence be determined as the right gold major limit for the rupee, it should be fixed as permanently as it can be by law. At present the limit of 16 pence might be altered by a Government notification.

In regard to the second point whether hereafter there shall be a gold currency or not, the first step should be to hold gold in such a form and in such condition that it shall not be used to supersede the use of silver as currency. This can best be done by gradually exchanging the silver reserve of the paper currency department into gold, and only letting out the gold in such a form that it shall not be available to supersede silver rupees, by giving uncoined gold in exchange for the largest notes under certain conditions. The particular plan by which this could be effected was given in the paper I read before the Institute of Bankers in December, 1892. But it would not begin to operate until exchange had reached the gold rate fixed: it would not be really effective until exchange had settled down at that rate, although the plan would certainly tend to steady exchange at the rate fixed after it had once come into operation.

At present the quantity of rupee currency may be increased at the discretion of the Government. This is wrong. The quantity of the rupee currency might be automatically regulated with reference to the proportion between silver and gold in the currency reserve. I have explained fully how this might be done in the paper above referred to.

A proposition has been made by the Government of India for increasing the investment of the paper currency department by two crores of rupees. If it be intended that the Rupee is ultimately to become a representative of gold, no more should be added to the circulation of the country until its value has reached the limit assigned to it. If the proposal to add two crores to the circulation of the country be right, then even the fifteen penny gold limit for the rupee is too high.

London, Feb. 14.

THE LATE MR. C. MACNAGHTEN.

A MEETING was held at Rajkote on the 27th ult. to discuss measures to be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Chester Macnaghten, Principal of the Rajkumar College, and to record the universal esteem and respect with which he was regarded throughout the Province. The meeting was attended by representatives of many of the leading States in Kathiawar and a large number of the European and Native friends of the late Mr. Chester Macnaghten. Colonel G. E. Hancock, Acting Political Agent in Kathiawar, was requested to take the chair, and gave expression to the general regret at Mr. Macnaghten's death and the universal recognition of his services to Kathiawar. It was resolved that a letter of condolence should be addressed to Mrs. Macnaghten on behalf of the meeting to express its heartfelt sympathy in her sad bereavement; and that steps should be taken to perpetuate Mr. Macnaghten's memory in the Province in some suitable manner. His Highness Bhavsinghji, Maharaja of Bhownugger and others having come forward with liberal donations, a Committee was appointed under the Presidency of Colonel G. E. Hancock, to receive and administer the funds and to determine the form which the memorial should assume. Friends of the late Mr. Chester Macnaghten who may wish to join in the memorial are invited to communicate with the joint honorary secretaries, Macnaghten Memorial Fund, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

A MOONLIGHT DRIVE ON AN AUTO-MOTOR CAR.

WHEN it is more generally known, there is every probability that the auto-motor car will become as popular a form of vehicle as the bicycle. One great advantage attached to it is, that at the cost of a few pence it is capable of running for six or seven hours, at a rate of speed varying from six to fifteen miles an hour at the will of the driver, and, moreover, when the car is stopped there is no danger of its running away, as is so frequently the case with horses. The auto-car, lately brought to Bombay, is said to be one of the best of the kind that has yet been made. It has attracted a good deal of interest, not unmingled with superstitious awe so far as the uneducated lower class of natives are concerned. A representative of this paper rode in the car, with Mr. Pack, the proprietor, from the bungalow of that gentleman in Middle Colaba to the Fort, and was impressed by the facility with which the vehicle can be steered and controlled merely by a touch of the hand. The journey was taken by moonlight, evening being regarded as the most convenient time for the trip. The car, responsive to the touch of a small lever, moved slowly through the front gates of the compound of Mr. Pack's house into the road, and turned towards the Fort. At first there was a slight vibration, but as the speed a quickened this entirely disappeared. While Mr. Pack managed the car, the other occupant sounded the pneumatic alarm with which it is fitted, to warn approaching vehicles and pedestrians. The driver finding that he had a clear road, put the lever on to full speed, until reaching the railway bridge, when Mr. Pack drew out the mountain climber and reduced the pace to about six miles an hour. Leaving the bridge behind, the carriage went at full speed again, and in doing so raised the ire of a ghari-driver, who tried to overtake the car, but failed in the attempt. Now and again the occupants glided by groups of natives, who stood wondering and open-mouthed as the horseless carriage with its lighted lamps flashed by them. The journey to the Fort was accomplished in the very creditable period of eight minutes.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

ANOTHER bumper house last night attested to the popularity of the new programme which Mr. Love has provided for this, the last week of his stay in Bombay. A recall was given to the Rio Troupe for their excellent acrobate display, a similar token of approval being accorded to Professor Fredericks for the performance of his trained cats and their companion Spider the monkey, who mounts to the roof and descends in a parachute. Roars of laughter were evoked by the clever clowning of Charles Weatherley, who possesses a genuine fund of humour, which he knows how to use to advantage. But certainly the hit of the evening was Charles Dashway's marvellous leap of eighteen feet on the horizontal bars. The return Aerial Act of the Sisters Warren has been discontinued for an equally startling display on the Mexican Ladders, in which both Ethel and her plucky little sister, Ivy Warren, appear on a swinging ladder, which at the end of their act they cause to revolve with tremendous rapidity, while they sit on each end and control it. To-night the Warren Sisters are allowed a benefit, and to-morrow evening the Circus is to be favoured with the patronage and presence of his Excellency the Governor, when the performance will commence at 9-30.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT FOR WOMEN.

ONE of the latest developments of missionary enterprise among women is the Settlement for University women, which will shortly be opened in Bombay. At the present time, owing to the want of suitable premises, it is uncertain in which part of the city the settlement will find its home. It is, however, hoped that a house may be obtained either in the Fort or in the vicinity of the Money School, when the work, which was so auspiciously commenced in 1884-5 by "the Cambridge Seven," may be extended to Bombay. The history of the Union is an interesting one. It had its origin in the missionary movement in the United Kingdom, and is the outcome of the interest in foreign missions which has been felt with growing force by the various branches of the Church in the old country during the past century. But although this feeling had prepared the way for the inception of the students' movement, and although among the students of our great English "Varsity" centres it had many enthusiastic supporters, something in the shape of concerted organisation was required to kindle the smouldering spark and awaken it into active flames. Just at the moment when it was most urgently required, the resolve of the two Cambridge graduates, Stanley Smith and C. T. Studd, and their five devoted companions, to go to China, caused a sudden outburst of missionary enthusiasm. Before they sailed for the scene of their future labours they visited the leading colleges in Great Britain, and through their influence a great religious movement among the students was set on foot, the effects of which were soon felt all over the United Kingdom and America. Centuries ago the unextinguishable candle of the Gospel had been set alight in the Can Ditch of Oxford by the three great martyrs, and now fresh vigour was given to its flame by the sons of its sister University on the Cam. It was therefore only natural that the quickened religious life of the students should express itself in missionary zeal. But some organisation was needed hy which those who had volunteered for this service might be banded together and bring the claims of the foreign field before their fellow-students. The effects of the movement were soon felt. It was warmly supported in America, and in 1889-90 came the formation of the Students' Foreign Missionery Union. This, however, did not prove to be nearly so powerful or so extensive as was desired, though it was a preparation for greater things to follow. Through the work of Mr. R. P. Wilder, of Princetown University and Union Seminary, U. S. A., steps were taken to band together the students with a view to deepening the missionary interest already aroused. Then arose the question of inter-collegiate and inter-university organisation, and it was felt that the time had come for merging the Students' Foreign Missionary Union into a larger and more extensive organisation. Ultimately, after consultation with the American leaders of the work, came the formation of the Students' Volunteer Missionary Union, and the result that has followed it has been a wide extension of missionary work. The aim of the settlement which is projected for Bombay in connection with the Union is a dual one, comprising missionary work and the inculcation of higher education among the native ladies who become its pupils. Two ladies, Miss Marion Stone and her sister, Miss Ellen Stone, representing Newnham College, Cambridge, are already here, and are actively engaged in completing the preliminary arrangements necessary for its inauguration. Within the next few months they will be joined by Miss C. R. Rouse, of Girton College, Cambridge, and by Miss A. de Selmcourt, of Somerville Hall, Oxford, and if the movement meets with a due meed of success, their numbers from time to time will be increased by other ladies from the English Universities. It is also hoped later on to establish a branch of the settlement at Nasik, which is regarded as a suitable field for the foundation of a medical school similar to the one which has lately been opened, and with most beneficial results, in Ludhiana, North India, and which supplies Christian native assistants to aid in the medical missions for women.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT M. SYNGE, Unattached List, is appointed Officiating Wing Officer in the 8th Bengal Infantry.

MAJOR R. H. FRASER, Northamptonshire Regiment, has passed the tactical examination for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

MAJOR A. L. SINCLAIR, 27th Bombay Infantry succeeds to the command of the 29th Bombay Infantry, vice Creagh vacated.

MISS ELEONORA ANNE TERRY has been appointed a Sister in the Indian Nursing Service, and is coming out to India in the "Dilwara."

UNDER instructions from Command Head Quarters Lieutenant A. E. Panet, R. E., is transferred from Bombay Command to Punjab Command.

MAJOR G. DAVIDSON and Captain C. E. Salvesen, Military Works Department, are posted to the Bombay and Punjab Commands respectively.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the resignation by Lieutenant A. G. G. Sharp, Leinster Regiment, of his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

QUARTER MASTER SERGEANT G H KING, Bombay Unattached List, Deolali Depot, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted him.

SANCTION has been accorded to the continuance of the issue of free rations on the field service scale to the troops, followers, and Commissariat Agents in the Chin Hills and at all posts west of the Kalewa-Pauk line (including Mindat Sakan) during 896-97.

PASSENGERS PER ITALIAN STEAMER VINCENZO FLORIO.

THE following is the list of Passengers per Italian steamer Vincenzo Florio, Captain Montano Paolo, sailing to-day at 12 noon:—

FOR GENOA.

Col and Mrs H M Mason
Mrs H Barnet, one infant and European nurse
Lieut W D Daunt
Major W T Fairbrother
Major and Mrs A J Watson, two children, one infant and nurse
Major W Scott
Count Roman
Mr E Amaret
Mrs C Macnaghten
Miss Macnaghten
Mr D F Minghi
Mr Govind Bhikaji
Mr and Mrs W Kerr
Miss Kerr
Revd Anacleto
Mr R Phillips
Mr M Broezki
Mr S Broezki
Mr Y Leiviason
Mr R Leiviason
Mrs Ita Zilberstein
Mrs L Branustein
Mr F Costa
Col and Mrs Hughes
Master Hughes and infant

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr G K Orphanidi
Mr and Mrs Z Avron
Mr J W Goodwin

FOR SUEZ.—Mr G T Williams.

A FIRE that burst out the other day at the Ministry of War in Paris, destroyed a quantity of modern records some of which, a correspondent says, came almost up to date. It is the first fire since the Commune that has taken place in the archives section of any public office. The flames broke out in an isolated four storey building, filled from ground floor to garret with documents carefully classified and pigeon-holed. It is said that the fire was due to the overheated pipe of a stove which passed through a papered wall close to a shelf laden with papers. The flames must have spread with great rapidity. The first person to notice them was M. Grandmougin, the poet, who is a War Office clerk. He was attending to business on the first floor of the Archives Pavilion, when he noticed the flames reflected in windows on the other side of the court. He gave the alarm, but not before the roof had caught fire. The wonder is that any of the archives in this building escaped. The contents of two floors and the attic have been destroyed. Among the older papers that must have been burned was the correspondence relating to the French invasion of Spain under Napoleon.

IN the Camton of Berne, near Bassecour, there is a village the inhabitants of which all bear the same surname. That surname, moreover, is the name of the place itself, namely, Montavon. At a local Council election which has just taken place there, all the successful candidates, therefore, bore the same name. The President is Joseph Montavon, the Vice-President Victor Montavon, the Councillors are Peter, Julius, and Ernest Montavon, the local Receiver is George Montavon, the Secretary is Joseph Montavon, and the policeman is Charles Montavon. It is said that the local postman, whose name is not mentioned, but who is probably a Montavon also, complains of the difficulty of distinguishing between so many persons of the same name, some of whom are very indignant if their letters get into the wrong hands.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

THE recrudescence of Moplah fanaticism which has been the subject of numerous communications from our correspondent in Malabar during the past few days, is evidently of a very serious nature. The first news of impending trouble appears to have reached Calicut on Tuesday afternoon, the scene of the disturbance being in the Chembrasheri Amshom of the Ernad Taluq, in the heart of hill and jungly country, and about 16 miles from Malapuram, in the same neighbourhood where the Pandicad rising occurred, about this time of the year 1894. Unfortunately, both the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police were both on their way to Madras, at the time having been summoned to confer with Government as to the difficulties experienced in levying the fines imposed in consequence of the Pandicad affair. It is unnecessary at present to examine the reasons that induced Government to take these two important officials away from the District at the same time; it suffices to remark that the officials remaining in the District seem to have been fully equal to the emergency and acted with great promptitude. Mr. Gillespie, the Special Assistant Magistrate, started for Malapuram immediately, the District Magistrate and Police Superintendent were communicated with by telegram, and all necessary arrangements were meanwhile made to call out such Military and Police aid as would be required. The local authorities managed on Wednesday to arrest four of the rioters on the spot, but the rest of the rioters (about eight or nine) succeeded in making their escape into the neighbouring hills and Jungles, for which, considering the nature of the country, it is impossible to hold the authorities responsible. Apparently these dozen men formed the nucleus of the large band of rioters who subsequently gathered together. By Thursday morning the fanatics had increased to 30, and by the evening of the same day to 50. The next day, Friday, they were reported to number about 70, and on Saturday they had further increased to over 130, split up, it was said, into three or four parties. Apparently all of them had in the first instance taken to the jungles of Chembrasheri, and an attempt was made on Saturday to hem them in there; but it proved fruitless, owing to the extent and thickness of these jungles. Up till Saturday afternoon the rioters had apparently committed four murders, one of the murdered men being a Police spy, the others Nairs or Cherumers. Our correspondent reported on Saturday that the Government Treasury at Manjeri was threatened by a large gang of Moplahs, and we learn to-day that an attack was actually made on it early yesterday morning. The Treasury was being held by 20 British soldiers from Malapuram, who fired on the rioters from the building, killing ten. A reinforcement of troops fortunately arrived soon afterwards, and the rioters retreated into a neighbouring temple. From this they were dislodged at 11 A. M. after to hours' fighting, and no less than 80 of them fell to the rifles of the troops. It is reported that there were no casualties amongst either the troops or the Police, despite the determined attitude of the fanatics. Whether this slaughter will effectually quell the whole disturbance remains to be seen. If the attack on the Manjeri Treasury was committed by only one or two of the parties of fanatics, there is every probability of the other parties in the Chembrasheri jungles making a final stand, for past experience has shown that when once they are on the warpath, the Moplahs will neither yield nor disperse, and that they will resist "a outrance" until they are shot down under a halo of martyrdom.

As to the causes of this deplorable outbreak it is impossible to write with any certainty yet awhile. Our correspondent, however, has in his various communications touched upon a variety of circumstances which tend to account for it. In his first letter he remarked that the state of Moplah feeling in the turbulent southern taluks had been rather excited for some time past. A short time ago there was a free fight in Waluvanad between a body of Nairs and another of Moplahs. Again, at Kottakal, where the German Missionaries have a Mission station, there was some trouble apprehended about ten days ago, in consequence of a woman having become a Moplah and then verted back to Christianity. Other incidents of this nature, he added, have also unhappily occurred, notably at Chambrasheri, where a Tier woman embraced Islamism and then renounced it suddenly, which so enraged the Moplahs that the woman had to be taken under police protection to Calicut. Unfortunately, too, this is a time of religious fasting amongst the Moplahs, when fanatical zeal combined with hungry stomachs conduces to unusual irritability of temper. "All over the District," our correspondent wrote, "you will find the Moplah now in a very bad temper, and he will throw knives in the air on the slightest provocation. This is the case even in Calicut. For the last few days, two large factions of Moplahs in the Big Bazaar have been fighting each other with an energy worthy of a better cause, and it is, it seems, all due to their being sulky over their enforced starvation." But the chief exciting cause of the outbreak would appear to be the punitive fines imposed upon the villages in consequence of the Pandicad rising. That a deep-rooted feeling of indignant opposition to the authorities exists with regard to these fines appears perfectly clear from the fact that Government found such difficulty in collecting them, and was obliged to specially summon Messrs. Hewetson and Fawcett to Madras in connection with the matter. Our correspondent also reported that numerous petitions had been submitted to the Collector and to Government protesting against the fines, while it was reported that one of the murdered men was a Nair Revenue Inspector, who was resently entructed with the risky work of collecting the imposts. It is said that the District authorities suspect—and from what has been let fall by the four ringleaders who have been arrested, the suspicion receives confirmation—that the present riot has long been hatching, and that the recent fining, as also the conversion cases, only tended to hasten the crisis. One of the most disquieting features of our correspondent's reports are the repeated assertions that the law relating to firearms has been secretly evaded for some time past, and that there has been some local manufacturing of guns "sub rosa." One of the four arrested ringleaders is said to be a blacksmith who has supplied the fanatics with arms. We have no wish to cast any reflections on the District officials until the whole facts are before us, but this alleged manufacture of firearms must form the subject of careful enquiry when the present disturbances are quelled. Locally manufactured guns are doubtless poor weapons at the best, but they are good enough for committing murders, even if they are useless against Government rifles. But until more particulars are to hand, we must reserve further comment on this and other details. A word of praise, however, is due at once to Messrs. Gillespie, Wilkinson and the other officials who supported them when the outbreak occurred, and also to the troops and the police who turned out with such promptitude to their aid.

The following are brief particulars of the more serious Moplah risings which have occurred in Malabar during the past fifty years. No notice has been taken of those outbreaks in which only one or two men were engaged or which were suppressed before they attained serious proportions. On the 11th December, 1843, there was a rising in the same part of Malabar as the present, when the adhikari of Pandicad and his servant were killed by Moplahs. The fanatics, ten in number, were shot down when charging a body of Native Infantry, 200 strong. The next rising occurred in August, 1849, and Manjeri was the scene. The fanatics at first numbered thirty-two and put to flight a body of Native Infantry, killing Ensign Wyse and four sepoys. A detachment of the 94th Regiment (2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers) was brought up from Cannanore, which engaged in the open these rioters, who by that time numbered 64, and completely annihilated them. Two privates were killed, and two officers, one non-commissioned officer, and three sepoys were wounded. August, 1851, is the date of the next outbreak, and again it is close to Manjeri. The Moplahs committed numerous murders and once more defeated a body of Native Infantry, killing three men. A detachment of the 94th Regiment was again engaged, and for a time it seemed as if it, too, would be overcome by the fanatics, who only numbered seventeen, and who charged in the open. In the end, however, the British troops, supported by Native Infantry, destroying the fanatics, losing four privates and one native Subadar killed, besides wounded. The scene of the next fight was Kolattur. In January, 1852, fourteen Moplahs attended by a mob completely extirpated a wealthy Hindu family, killing eighteen people in all. They then committed other outrages, but were subsequently destroyed by the country people before troops could arrive on the scene. This rising, it is worthy of note, occurred in North Malabar—in the Kottayam Taluq. The next report in connection with these Moplah outbreaks conveyed to Government the intelligence that Mr. Conolly, Collector of Malabar, had been murdered in his house at Calicut on the 11th September, 1855. These fanatics, five in number—they were escaped convicts—were finally destroyed by a detachment of the 74th Highlanders and some Police. One European soldier was killed and another very dangerously wounded. Kolattur, in the Wallavunad taluq, was again the scene of the next rising, which took place in September, 1873. Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, now of the Board of Revenue, was then Head Assistant Collector of Malabar and pursued the fanatics, nine in number (they had committed two murders) with a detachment of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. They took refuge in a house, but finally charged the troops, and were all killed, except a lad who was wounded, and afterwards recovered.

The most daring outbreak of recent years was that which occurred at Christmas, 1884, the first murders being committed by the fanatics within sight of the European barracks at Mulapuram. The Moplah then Marched straight through the town and down the high road committing other outrages on the way. Mr. Logan, Collector of Malabar, with a detachment of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, started in pursuit, and came up with the Moplahs at Tirukalur, where they had taken refuge in a Hindu temple. The fanatics, numbering twelve, kept the troops at bay for some days and it was not until reinforcements had come from Malapuram and a detachment of the Royal Fusiliers from Calicut that the men were shot down, a door o the temple having to be blown in by dynamite. One private of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry was killed, and one officer and one private wounded. The Moplahs were armed with guns. Twelve men were also engaged in the next outbreak, which occurred in the Ponnani taluq. Mr. Twigg, Head Assistant Collector, with a detachment of the South Wales Borderers, suppressed it. The Moplahs, after committing the usual murders, had taken refuge in the house of a wealthy Nambudri, and as the military came up they opened fire, wounding four privates. The return volley was, however, so effective that the whole band was killed by it. We now come to the final rising previous to the present one. This took place in April, 1894, during the Ramazan, and in the same locality as now. Mr. Bradley, acting Collector of Malabar, with a detachment of the Dorsetshire Regiment, came up with the men who had retired to a temple at Pallikaruppu. After one shot from a howitzer, they rushed out of the temple and were all shot down when charging, 33 men being killed and two wounded, one of whom subsequently recovered. It will be noticed that the majority of the outbreaks occurred in the autumn, but whether the dates in any way correspond with the feast of the Mohurrum we cannot say. Since 1851, when for the second time Native Infantry broke before the charge of the fanatics, European troops have been employed. As a rule, the fanatics have not exceeded a dozen in number; but in 1851 there were sixty-four shot down and in 1894 thirty-three. We do not propose to enter here into the causes which have led to these riots, but we may remark that on more than one occasion the apostacy of converts to Moslemism has brought matters to a crisis.—"Madras Mail."

ANOTHER MADRAS BLUNDER.

YET another instance has occurred of serious bungling by the Madras Government in dealing with their officials who have the misfortune to have charges of misconduct made against them. Mr. F. W. Ditmas, Assistant Commissioner in the Salt and Abkari Department, and Mr. Govinda Modelliar, Inspector in the same department, are the victims in this instance, and their treatment has certainly been of the strangest kind. It appears that the Government, acting originally on anonymous letters, charged Mr. Modelliar with fraud in connection with the building of an earthwork platform at one of the salt factories. There were said to be discrepancies in the measurements which implied that Rs. 600 had been embezzled. The case was inquired into by the Commissioner of Separate Revenue and orders were duly passed. Mr. Ditmas was merely called as a witness and his surprise and indignation may be imagined when he found himself included in the punishment dealt out to his subordinate. The latter was declared deserving of dismissal from the public service, but the Board of Revenue did not actually recommend this course, the reason given being that "grave suspicion, which only fails, if it fails at all, of complete proof, indicates his superior officer, the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Ditmas, as meriting the same punishment." The Inspector, in his explanation, had pertinently asked whether it was contended that Mr. Ditmas and himself were in collusion to defraud the Government; and the Board "regretted that the suggestion could not be met with the emphatic denial that was to be desired." They admitted that there was an alternative in the Assistant Commissioner's favour, and this they put in the following brutal manner: "His character for uprightness can be saved at the expense of his character for efficiency. It is possible that stupidity and indifference combined with blind partiality for a subordinate may have produced the deplorable results that have been narrated above." The Government in passing orders "after careful consideration"—whatever that may mean in Madras!—declared Mr. Modelliar to have been guilty of fraudulent conduct, and Mr. Ditmas to have "instigated and supported the fraud, if he did not actually participate in it." The former officer was reduced to the lowest grade of Assistant Inspectors and the latter to that of an Inspector, being further debarred from ever rising again to the post of Assistant Commissioner.

Up to this point Mr. Ditmas had had no opportunity whatever of being heard in his own defence, but he managed to obtain a tardy hearing, and then the authorities came to see how gross an act of injustice they had been guilty of. An independent inquiry was made by Mr. Willcock, who had had long experience in the Salt Department; the earthwork was examined and measured by engineers familiar with such structures; certain experiments were carried out to ensure exact results; and lo! and behold it was established beyond all doubt that no fraud whatever had been committed. In the face of the evidence thus put before them the Government had no course open to them but to cancel their orders, and this they did on February 8th. It might have been thought that they would have been graciously pleased to have expressed some regret for the mistake which had occurred, but they merely announced that they had "resolved to exonerate" the two officers concerned and to reinstate them in their old posts. Mr. Modelliar is granted arrears of pay while he was under suspension; Mr. Ditmas—who is said by the "Madras Mail" to have practically incurred a fine of Rs. 3,000, as he had to take furlough in India on half-pay in order to prepare his defence—may possibly be reimbursed also, though it is not clear whether the Civil Service Regulations will permit of this without special sanction from the Secretary of State. The most serious point, however, is that the Madras Government should have condemned Mr. Ditmas without calling upon him for his defence: they heard him as a witness for his subordinate and then branded him as a confederate of a man whom they adjudged guilty of fraud. They have not even made the "amende honorable" in terms that should have shown his whole service that not the least suspicion rests upon him and the man in whose favour he gave evidence. They have notified merely that it has been "resolved to exonerate" them. Now it must be noted that the case was first inquired into on March 1893; that the Commissioner's finding was not given until November 1894; and that it took until February 8th, 1896, before the innocence of the two officers was declared. Thus the affair has dragged on for nearly three years, during the whole of which time Mr. Ditmas and Mr. Modelliar have been subjected to the indignity of ill-grounded suspicion. Lord Wenlock is indeed badly served by the officials who are associated with him in the administration of Madras, and it is a public scandal that they should lead him constantly astray. Lord Wenlock's sun is setting, and there is so little time left for him either to make amends for the past or to get into fresh trouble, that it is useless to point the moral as far as he is concerned. But Sir Henry Havelock, who will shortly succeed him, should take warning by what has occurred and not allow his own judgment to be warped by representations, however plausible, from the particular Member of Council who has done so much to bring the Local Government into contempt. If Lord Wenlock's successor does not take his own couse, we may be quite sure of more blundering in Madras, for wilful wrong-headedness seems to mark the action of the Council of two—we had almost said of one—who are supposed to advise and instruct the Governor in the discharge of his duties.—"Pioneer."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. PROVINCES RAPESEED AND LINSEED.

THE second forecast of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Rapeseed and Linseed crops for 1895-96 reads:—The winter rains were very scanty; and the crops suffered considerably in consequence. They, however, escaped from the attack of fungoid diseases. The prospects of rapeseed are excellent in the Gorakhpur division and North Oudh where it is chiefly grown. On the contrary the linseed crop is much below the average in Bundelkhand and other tracts where it is largely sown.

N.-W. P. WHEAT.

The second forecast of the Wheat crop for 1895-96 is as follows:—The winter rains have been very deficient in all parts of the Province. A shower fell in the beginning of December over the greater part of the Province except in the sub-montane districts. After this there was no rain till the end of January, when, and in the beginning of February, a second fall took place in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions, and part of the Agra division. Neither in December nor in January was the rain-fall in any extensive area sufficient, after so long a period of drought, to secure a fairly full harvest in unirrigated lands. In the majority of districts the rain-fall has been scanty in the extreme. The crops sown, as they were in dry soil, have suffered considerably from the prolonged period of drought; and the plants are reported to be generally stunted. The irrigated wheat crop though below the average is not much below it; but where irrigation was not possible a very meagre out-turn is expected. Taking both the irrigated and unirrigated crops together, the prospects are reported to be fair in the districts of the Agra division, the Doab, Benares, and Gorakhpur divisions and South Oudh. Elsewhere they are bad.

BEDFORD CHAPEL, in Bloomsbury—a place with attractive memories for worshippers of many denominations, on account of Mr. Stopford Brooke's discourses—is now in course of demolition. The roof is off, the doors are down, and the "fine old pews" and "choice stained-glass windows" are advertised for sale. In a day or two not one brick of the Chapel will be left standing on the other. But the principle of the conservation of forces is to be maintained. The spot will still be a centre, if not of sweetness and light, at any rate of light. The new building is to be the headquarters of the Lighting Corporation, Limited.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice withens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall. There were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

MAJOR TULLOCH'S HEAVY CLAIM.

Further consideration was given to letter to the Secretary, dated the 24th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner, regarding Major Tulloch's claim for £750 on account of his services in connection with the proposed sewerage settling tank at Love Grove.

The correspondence on the subject was forwarded by Mr. Snow in a letter in which he said that he had written to Major Tulloch, pointing out what had occurred, that no legal liability lay on the Corporation, and that possibly, as the fees demanded were considered high by the Standing Committee, a lesser claim might be considered. "Major Tulloch's letter now forwarded," he continued "is a clear and moderate statement of the facts on his side. I am of opinion that something ought to be done in the matter, and would request the Standing Committee to give it their careful consideration."

In the course of his letter, Major Tulloch said: I have now, through the kindness of the Municipality, been consulted on and off for ten or fifteen years past, and in no single instance have I ever received instructions from them in their corporate capacity, but only through the Municipal Commissioner for the time being. In every instance, moreover, I have been remunerated on my informing the Municipal Commissioner what the Municipality were indebted to me for my services, but in many cases the Municipality have had my advice for nothing, as will be seen further on even with reference to this subject. The question of the 'ultra vires' of the power of the Commissioner has never been raised nor hinted to me, and, although technically the counsel who have been consulted are quite right that I have no legal claim on the Municipality, I very respectfully submit the matter is not one of law but of equity, provided that I satsefy the Municipality that I have acted throughout in perfect good faith and for their best interests. The first time the question of Bombay drainage came up officially to me was in the early part of 1893 in connection with the proposed system of ejectors for Colaba, and I was consulted as to whether the sand, silt, etc., deposited by the sewage in the sewers could be pumped up by such an arrangement. I advised the Municipality that it certainly could, but I never charged a penny for my professional services. During this very time, or shortly after, the dispute arose between the Municipality and Messrs. James Simpson and Co., who declined to renew at their own cost the valves of the Worthington Pumping Engines supplied by them, which valves were worn out in some cases in the course of even a few days in consequence of the large quantities of sand, etc., brought down by the sewage. Indeed I was the channel of communication in England between the Municipality and Messrs. Simpson and Co., all the correspondence passing through me. Things seemed to be getting worse and worse, and at last they reached such a stage that the Municipal Commissioner wrote to me in September, 1893, on the subject. In order to help the Municipality in their difficulties, I visited several towns in England as well as the outfalls of the London sewage, where enormous quantities of sludge are separated from the sewage. I also went abroad to Rotterdam where I was told there was an admirable system for interrupting sludge. The conclusion I arrived at was that there was no case in Europe at all similar to that of Bombay, and this was subsequently confirmed by the opinion of your former Executive Engineer, Mr. Rienzi Walton, who informed me that the extraordinary nature of the Bombay sewage was an undoubted fact, and that it arose from the habits of the natives who cleaned their pots and pans with sand, etc., scraped from the surfaces of the roads and subsequently threw this sand into gullies and sewers. He thought there were only two remedies for the evil—either a legislative enactment to put a stop to this habit, or extensive works at the outfall. I considered the former remedy impracticable, because the natives would not (and rightly) tolerate such an interference in their domestic arrangements, and I saw no course open to the Municipality but the interception of the sand in the sewers. Accordingly on the 5th October, 1893, and wsthout charging the Municipality a penny for my advice or even the expenses I had been put to in visiting the several towns in England and abroad to which I went, I wrote a long letter to the Municipal Commissioner giving him my ideas as fully as it was possible for me to do, and explaining what should be done. Moreover, I gave this advice with the view to the works being designed by your own Engineers. A perusal of this letter will convince you that it cannot be said of me that I decline to put the Municipality in possession of my ideas for the reason that I hoped that they would give me the work to do. The solution of the question which I really recommended was the very one which was subsequently illustrated by my plans." Having given extract from the letter be continued: "The question, still continued to be discussed in Bombay, for it could not be put aside in consequence of the great expense being incurred in renewing the valves of the Worthington Pamps. Moreover, your Engineers themselves differed as to the step that should be taken to remedy the existing state of things, and a voluminous correspondence took place between the Special Drainage Engineer and the Executive Engineer, and even the opinion of the Municipal Engineer of Calcutta was obtained. I myself was doing nothing further in the matter as I had already put the Municipal Commissioner in possession of my views. But on the 17th March, 1894, I received the following telegram from him:—'Please write your views on silt-pits. Engineers here can design anything required.' But I had already in my letter of the 5th October, 1893, stated my views as fully as it was possible for any one to do who had no information of the locality or the works. To go into particulars regarding a large engineering scheme by correspondence and without any information at all about the position of the pumping station, the levels and gradients of the sewers, the land on which the reservoirs would have to be built, and a hundred other details would have been an act little short of imbecility on the part of any one who had his reputation at stake, and I therefore declined the works by sending the following telegram to the Municipal Commissioner:—'Very sorry indeed but prefer having no responsibility for works not designed by myself. Success in this case will depend on numerous detail quite impossible to explain in writing. If works failed, blame would be attached to me by public. Cannot afford to run risk. No Engineer with name to lose could accept such position.' It will thus be seen that, so far from being eager for the work, I declined it. Contrary, however, to my expectation, I received the following reply to my telegram:—'Plans, levels, sections will be sent next mail.' These were accordingly received by me together with the voluminous correspondence already referred to that had taken place between your own Engineers as to the best means to be adopted with a view to remedy the existing state of things. Even this information was not sufficient for detailed plans, and I had further to consult Mr. Walton, Messrs. James Simpson and Co., and Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster. Just when I had got the plans ready for a system of closed reservoirs and for pumping the sand and silt by means of ejectors into the outfall sewer, I received instructions from the Municipal Commissioner to show the plans to your Special Drainage Engineer who had come to England. This I did, but your Special Drainage Engineer suggested open reservoirs instead of closed ones, although Mr. Walton thought open reservoirs would be impossible in consequence of the nuisance that would be caused at the Race Stand. However, this was not a matter on which it was possible for me in England without any precise knowledge of the locality and its surroundings, to decide. I could only put the whole thing before the Municipal Commissioner in such a shape as to enable the Municipality to decide for themselves, and I accordingly set to work and prepared a second scheme with complete detailed plans for open reservoirs with pen-stock, ejectors, etc. As soon as those were ready, I forwarded both schemes to the Municipal Commissioner with a long report explaining the designs fully and with bills of quantities, etc., and in a subsequent communication and in accordance with a request made to me by him, I informed him what the Municipality were indebted to me for my services. What action has been taken by the Municipality on my report and plans I do not know for certain, but I understand that they have been reported on by your Special Draining Engineer and subsequently by your Executive Engineer. So far as I am concerned, you will see that I have acted throughout in the most open manner, in perfect good faith, and for the best interest of the Municipality, and under the honest conviction that they had authorized the work. Under the circumstances, I am sure, you will understand how seriously your letter, kindly as it was worded, affected me. I had not even a suspicion in my mind till I heard from you that everything was not 'en regle.' The Municipality even paid me for the telegrams I sent several months after they had been despatched and my report and plans received by them, and, as no payments could be made without their authority, I very naturally assumed that they approved of all I had done. I do not dispute the correctness of the legal opinion that has been obtained, but I shall be surprised if the Municipality take their position on that after the above explanation. What is now proposed, as I gather from your letter, is that I should withdraw my letter to the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the remuneration for my services and make another application for reduced fees. If I were to do this, it would be tantamount to a public confession of having demanded for my services more than I considered myself entitled to. No honourable man could be expected to assume such a position, and I feel sure that, if this is pointed out to the Standing Committee, every member on it will be satisfied as to it. You inform me that the Municipality are of opinion that they owe me nothing for my work. This being the case, how then can a man in my position ask for anything? If, however, they will admit that, though not legally bound to remunerate me, I have a moral obligation on them, then the matter is simply reduced to one of the amount of the remuneration. I would, therefore, submit very respectfully that the matter be referred to Sir Charles Ollivant to whom I have never written one word on the subject or to two friends in Bombay. In the latter case I would ask Captain Hildebrand, R.E., to act on my behalf. These two gentlemen could surely settle the matter satisfactorily in the course of an hour, specially as I have nothing but this letter that I should wish to put before them or before Sir Charles Ollivant. If the Municipality decline this friendly reference, then I can only say that they are most welcome to my services for nothing, and I shall endeavour to forget the whole transaction, being satisfied that, as far I am myself concerned. I have done nothing derogatory to my position and everything in my power to serve the Municiptlity to the best of my ability." Thanking you again for your letter, believe me, very sincerely yours,

H. TULLOCH.

Dr. Cowasji said it was a matter for regret that Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, had not brought to the notice of the Corporation, or the Standing Committee, that he had consulted Major Tulloch on the matter. To arrive at the opinion given by Major Tulloch, that engineer had to incur certain heavy expenses. But the question to be determined by the Committee was whether the Corporation were bound to recognize that claim. The Municipal solicitors were consulted on the subject, and their opinion was that the Corporation could not accept the claim.

Mr. Rebsch pointed out that the solicitors did not say that the Corporation could not pay the amount claimed, but their opinion was that the Corporation were not under any obligation to pay the claim.

Dr. Cowasji thought that it came to the same thing.

Mr. Rebsch submitted it was quite different.

Dr. Cowasji suggested that the best thing under the circumstances was to forward all papers regarding the question to the Corporation, and they might deal with the subject in whatever way they deemed fit.

Mr. Vincent desired to know if the Municipality had acted up to what was advised by Major Tulloch?

Dr. Cowasji replied that the Municipality did not undertake the scheme.

Mr. Rebsch pointed out that Dr. Cowasji was not quite accurate in alleging that Mr. Acworth made no reference with regard to the fact of his having consulted Major Tulloch. He (Mr. Rebsch) very well remembered Mr. Acworth informing some of the members of the Corporation that he had referred the matter to Major Tulloch, though he did not mention anything with regard to the fees to be paid to him.

Mr. Javerilal remarked that Mr. Acworth never informed the Standing Committee of what he had done or what remuneration had been agreed upon.

Mr. Rebsch stated that Major Tulloch had written to them in the letter that when he was first consulted he gave his advice gratuitously, but when he was asked for more details he had to undergo some expense and had to put himself to some trouble before he tendered his advice. It seemed to him (Mr. Rebsch) that the Corporation must remunerate Major Tulloch for his services.

Mr. Javerilal reminded the Committee that Major Tulloch did not make any claim against the Municipality; he had only written to the Municipal Commissioner.

It was then resolved to forward all the papers, including the several resolutions previously passed on the subject, to the Corporation.

LAW CHARGES.

The Committee next considered a letter, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner, in which he said: Sir,—I have the honour to state that, out of the Budget provision of Rs. 18,000 for law charges for the current year under the heading III, General Office Establishment, charges to the extent of Rs. 13,484-4-6 have been passed, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,515-11-6 to meet further charges. The Municipal solicitors have since submitted bills amounting to Rs. 7,991-12-7. Out of this amount Rs. 2,524-5-1 are chargeable to Loan Accounts, leaving a sum of Rs. 5,467-7-6 debitable against the balance of Rs. 4,515-11-6 as described above. It will thus be seen that this will cause an excess of Rs. 951-12-0, or, say, Rs. 1,000 in round figures. The Solicitors were requested to state what will be the probable amount of the further bills they have still to prefer against the Municipality during the current year. In reply they inform me that it is not possible for them now to make any but the roughest estimate of the probable amount of future bills to be preferred against the Municipality in respect of the business done and to be done up to the expiration of the current financial year. They estimate that their charges would amount to Rs. 10,000 or thereabouts as explained in the accompanying letter from them. It will thus be seen that about Rs. 11,000 will be required to meet the excess amount beyond the Budget provision for the current year. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to defray this extra expenditure out of the sum of Rs. 58,582-9-3 reserved in the revised estimate of expenditure for the current year for probable extra grants to be sanctioned between January and March, 1896, the available balance of which is about Rs. 15,000.

Dr. Cowasji remarked that the grant might be recommended to be paid, but not without an expression of regret.

The chairman: Do you wish to add that to the proposition?

Dr. Cowasji replied in the negative.

Mr. Javerilal suggested that it would be more conducive to economy if the Corporation engaged the services of a lawyer to be paid monthly or by year, who might devote his sole attention to municipal matters instead of their having to deal with a firm of solicitors.

Mr. Fazulbhoy and Mr. Rebsch pointed out the impracticability of such a proposal.

Dr. Cowasji enquired what were the average law charges of the Port Trust?

Mr. Fazulbhoy did not know that.

It was then resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 11,000 to meet excess on law charges.

The Committee, after transacting some more business, adjourned.

TO-DAY'S BALLOT.

The following is a list of Councillors proposed and seconded for election as members of the Standing Committee at the meeting of the Corporation to be held this afternoon. There are four vacancies:—

No.	Name of Candidates.	Proposed by	Seconded by
1	Mr Badrudin A Kur.	Mr R M Sayani ...	The HonMr Javerilal U Yajnik
2	Mr I Rahimtoola......	The Hon Mr P M Mehta, C I E......	Mr G Cotton
	Do	Dr Bhalchandra ...	Mr F Visram,CIE.
3	The Hon Mr Javerilal U Yajnik	Do	Mr D E Wacha
4	Mr K N Kabraji	The Hon Mr P M Mehta, C I E.....	Mr R M Sayani
5	Mr N N Katrak	Dr T Blaney, C I E	Mr K N Wadia
6	Mr S D Khote	Mr H Nurrotumdas	Mr K M Shroff
7	Dr A G Viegas	The Hon Mr P M Mehta, C I E.....	Mr G Cotton
	Do	Dr Bhalchandra ...	Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

THE eleventh annual general meeting of the above fund was held in the office of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, Medows Street, last evening at 8 p.m.

The report of the trustees for the year 1895, with an audited statement of accounts and the auditor's report as to the state of the funds and securities were presented and passed. The report has already appeared in these columns. The retiring trustees and auditors having been re-elected, the meeting proceeded to consider the following proposition brought forward by Messrs. E. Kees, A. J. Rodrigues, H. Black, D. Holden, W. W. Topham, and R. W. Waller:—"Under existing rules of the Death Benefit Fund, the nominees of members at present on the rolls, who joined the fund at its first institution, are only entitled to the same benefit as will be enjoyed by the nominees of those who joined the fund years after—and as this would seem to entail a little unfairness to some, we, therefore, propose the following scale for consideration:—

That the Nominee of a Member of 5 years' standing and above, receive 10 % in excess.
" 6 " " " " 11 "
" 7 " " " " 12 "
" 8 " " " " 13 "
" 9 " " " " 14 "
" 10 " " " " 15 "
" over 10 " " " " 16 "

Assuming the number on the rolls to be 500, then the nominee of a deceased member will receive Rs. 500, plus 10 per cent., or Rs. 50, and so on. At present the fund has an accumulated capital of Rs. 16,000, the working expenses are much below the amount realized by interest alone. Assuming the death-rate to be even as high as 12 per annum, the extra amount payable under the present proposal will be Rs. 780 per annum. The present capital is more than enough to meet this extra drain, and with increasing numbers the capital will also necessarily increase. We trust the above proposal will meet with the favourable consideration of every member of the Death Benefit Fund." After some discussion the proposal was rejected.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. H. W. C. Boyn: That the latter part of Rule 2, commencing with "plus any amount" and ending with "Annual Subscriptions," be exunged. The rule, as it stands at present, is opposed to new Rule 16 (a), which runs as follows:—"Rule 16 (a).—The subscriptions will be kept in a separate account to meet the ordinary expenditure of the fund, any debit being met from the fund, and any surplus being credited to the fund."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LADY WHITE leaves Calcutta on the 26th March for Lucknow, where she will make a few days' stay *en route* to Simla.

THE Musketry meeting of the Imperial Service Troops came to a conclusion on Saturday, when the prizes were delivered to the successful competitors by Major-General Sanford.

MR. JENKINS, who has just been appointed to succeed Mr. Pigot on the Calcutta High Court Bench, is a lawyer of comparatively very junior standing, having only been called to the Bar in 1883. He took a first-class in the Law Schools at Oxford two years before, and since joining the profession has had a chamber practice in equity and conveyancing.

A MEETING of Indian residents in England was held at Bloomsbury the other day, when a resolution expressing the loyal sentiments of the people of India towards Her Majesty in the recent crisis, and the attachment of the people of India to the British connection was unanimously carried, after an amusing hint from a young Indian that if only the Arms Act were suspended England might challenge the world to arms.

THE score of 112, not out, made by Lieutenant Poore of the 7th Hussars in the recent match between Natal and Lord Hawke's team places him in the front rank of amateur batsmen, seeing that George Lohman, the well-known Surrey professional, was amongst the many bowlers who unsuccessfully assailed his wicket. Military cricket in India by the way, acquires a valuable accession of strength by the arrival of Second Lieutenant C. S. Rowe, 11th Hussars, who will be remembered as a former Captain of the Harrow eleven, and also we believe to the Sandhurst team.

AT the eleventh hour the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has listened to reason and cancelled its hostile resolution without reserve, and with full recognition of the excellence of the Registrar's motives. In its fresh resolution the Syndicate declares that it was not intended to censure the Resgistrar, and that as it is satisfied that he had the interests of University discipline in view, it unanimously cancels the first of the resolutions of the 8th of February. The reparation is very complete, and, according to a correspondent, "it does the Syndicate very great credit, the more so as it could not have been very agreeable to them to make it. This should be counted to them for righteousness." We fear, however, writes the *Englsshman*, that this pleasant way of looking at things will not commend itself. The Syndicate plunged into the scrape with its eyes open, and would have done the Registrar all the harm in its power had it not been deterred by fear of consequences. The courage of the members was not equal to the strain, bnt there can be no doubt as to their mischievous intention. For the time being the trouble has been got of, but it will return, and unless the remodelling of the Syndicate is taken in hand, the result in the end will be disastrous to the reputation of the University. Even the present incident is calculated to do much harm, and is not likely soon to be forgotten.

OFFICIAL reports state that rain is still badly wanted throughout India. The number of persons on relief works in the North-Western Provinces districts has risen to 12,787, out of which 2,674 are in receipt of gratuitous relief. Prices are high in Rajputana. Nearly 2,000 persons are on relief works in Bikanir, and about 450 in Jaisalmere. Cattle generally are in poor condition in the Punjab, and prices are rising throughout the province. Heavy rain is reported at Chittagong. Otherwise in Bengal the condition is unchanged.

THE Maharajah of Kashmir has issued an order that no coin except the British rupee shall be accepted by the State treasuries from the beginning of next *Sambat* year. The change, as we pointed out some months ago, was inevitable. The Post Office had already refused to accept Kashmir coin except at a discount, and the State currency having depreciated relatively to the rupee, remittances to British India had to be made at a loss. On the other hand, unless British rupees are exchanged for the State coins up to a certain date at the existing rate, it is difficult to see how the change can be brought about without considerable hardship to the people.

IT is a curious spectacle, observes the *Pioneer*, to witness two Government departments belonging to "Sister Presidencies" competing with each other in the open market as jealously as though they represented Manchester and Bombay. Such is the situation of things at present between the Salt Departments of Bombay and Madras. Bombay salt has found that it is able to compete successfully with Madras salt in certain Madras districts, especially in Coimbatore and Salem, as well as in the region of the city of Bangalore. The reason of this success on the part of Bombay salt is supposed to be due, not to any market instrinsic superiority in the article, but to the fact that it is lighter in weight than the Benighted variety. Now salt is sold in the bazaars not by weight but by the measure; and as the dealer buys the article from the salt authorities by weight, it is obvious that if he sells it by measure (and not by weight) that he is the gainer by dealing in Bombay salt. The Government of India some time ago vetoed the proposal to make the sale of salt by weight compulsory by means of special legislation; so Madras salt must, under these circumstances, give way to the kindred Bombay production. One would think, viewing the question from an Imperial point of view, that it mattered little whether Bombay or Madras salt commanded a better sale, as long as Government—the common vendor of both—profited by the ultimate result. The Madras Revenue authorities, however, are perhaps not unnaturally of a different opinion; their aim is to successfully compete with Bombay salt and to run it off, if possible, from the Madras market. The Madras Revenue Board has accordingly been inquiring from the local Salt Department as to the best measures to be adopted for rendering Madras salt as light as its Bombay competitor. And the lightening of its salt seems to be the only course open to the Madras Salt Department if it wishes to successfully cope with the invasion from Bombay; or if it seeks to carry the war into the enemy's countrry, the better course would be to try and manufacture a variety of salt lighter still than the Bombay article. Perhaps we shall see Mr. Ditmas put on special duty to effect this important service.

A correspondent, whose soul is sore because of the treatment of Royal Engineer officers in the Military Works Department, in enlarging upon that topic in the columns of a contemporary the other day recalled an almost forgotten memory by an allusion to Mr. Lyall's Committee. "Lyall's Committee, what in the world was that?" writes a contemporary we fancy we hear the newly joined 2nd grade Assistant Engineer asking. But if we were to go back a couple of years we should find that the doings of that Committee were the most prominent topic of the day in Public Works circles. Briskly and busily it entered upon existence; many were the experts called before it; voluminous the evidence recorded; in due course it took the road up to Simla and there elaborated and eventually produced its report. The report was submitted to Government somewhere about November 1894, and since that it has been no more heard of. What has become of its labours we wonder, and the conclusions which it came to? Choked in the shelves and pigeonholes of the India Office apparently, they have gradually and quietly disappeared from view, after the manner of those rivers that lose themselves in their own sands without ever getting down to the sea. However, if this is to be the fate of the Committee, it will be anything but creditable to Government. If a question is worthy of being sifted by the expensive process of a special inquiry, it is surely worthy of being taken up and dealt with subsequently. Some Commissions and Committees indeed are forced upon us by outside pressure that from the start are never likely to lead to any result: these are necessary evils, but we do not expect the Government of India to add to their number by instituting investigations and then letting them drop without so much as putting the conclusions arrived at before the public.

MR. RHODES.

HIS VIEWS OF THE CRISIS.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS THEM.)

EVERYONE has been wanting to know what Mr. Rhodes thinks of the crisis in South Africa, what he intends to do, what he had to say to Mr. Chamberlain. But Mr. Rhodes has persistently declined to be "interviewed," and he has found it impracticable to deliver any speech at a public meeting. The following statement, therefore, must not in any way be taken as authorised. Nevertheless, it may be accepted as substantially embodying what Mr Rhodes has had to say during his visit to England.

The preliminary trials which have been opened at Pretoria have been a sharp reminder that the questions arising out of the recent abortive struggle for liberty in the Transvaal are subjudice in the strictest sense of the word. It was, therefore, quite impossible for Mr. Rhodes, during his brief but important visit to this country, to carry out the intention with which he started from Cape Town. Nothing but the urgent request of his fellow-directors, and the hope of being able to impress the authorities at home with a realising sense of the gravity of the crisis which still confronts them in South Africa, would have induced him to abandon the decision which he had taken the moment he resigned the Premiership of the Cape, to proceed at once to Buluwayo, and undertake the direction on the spot of the Government of Rhodesia.

TO BULUWAYO VIA LONDON.

He was already on his way to Charterland when he received the messages which induced him, sorely against his wish, to make a detour while on his journey to the capital of the empire which he has founded north of the Transvaal, so as to enable him to visit London on his way. He was reconciled to this somewhat roundabout method of reaching the city that has sprung up on the old kraal of Lobengula by the hope that he would be able to address his shareholders, and to state publicly in the hearing of the world his views on the South African situation, and what should be done to cope with it. But no sooner had he arrived in London than he was confronted by the impossibility of making a public statement which, the more affective it was for his purpose, would be the more undesirable from the point of view of international complications.

ALBERT HALL MEETING ABANDONED.

The last time he met his shareholders was at Cannon-street Hotel. But it was proposed on this occasion to take the Albert Hall, which alone was large enough to accommodate those who were anxious to hear him. Those who remember the Parnell Commission, and the ingenuity with which every unguarded sentence in a public speech was distorted by the prosecution for the purpose of deepening the suspicion or heightening the colour of the accusation against the Irish leaders, can well understand the nature of the pressure which led Mr. Rhodes reluctantly to abandon this proposed meeting with his shareholders. Neither directly nor indirectly could Mr. Rhodes say anything that might be twisted so as to strengthen the prejudice either against Dr. Jameson or against the leaders of the National Union, who are now being tried before a Court whose language they do not understand, on evidence which it is forbidden to have translated into English, for in the Transvaal, among other eccentricities of despotism, the right to have an interpreter is denied to the accused.

HOW THINGS STAND IN CHARTERLAND.

The hope of being able to make a full public declaration of his policy, and an exposition of his views as to the duties to be accomplished in the future, was one of the three objects for which Mr. Rhodes came to this country. The Albert Hall meeting being abandoned, there still remained the meeting with his directors, and the opportunity of making representations at Downing-street. Both of these objects have been satisfactorily attained. Mr. Rhodes had a very excellent report to give to his directors as to the great interests which are committed to his care. He expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the progress that has been made in the development of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and he believes the only thing necessary to secure a still further development is the completion of the railway, which is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. At the meeting of the directors it was decided to devote special attention to the extension of the Beira Railway, by which Rhodesia has the most immediate access to the sea. The line from Cape Colony through Mashonaland is also being constructed as rapidly as possible, and before many months are over, the Charterland will be in full possession of a direct railway communication with its two sea gates at Beira and Cape Town.

WHY HE GOES TO RHODESIA.

Of the political and social development of the country Mr. Rhodes's reports are equally satisfactory. The community of Rhodesia may challenge comparison with that of any other pioneer settlement which men of our race have founded either in America or Australia. The administration and the settlers have from the first worked hand in hand for the development of the country. Dr. Jameson, as an administrator, gave unbounded satisfaction, and commanded universal popularity. His arrest and deportation was a severe blow to the fortunes of the newly-founded commonwealth; so severe that Mr. Rhodes recognised it as an immediate call for him to proceed to Rhodesia to undertake the administration in person.

MR. RHODES AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The business with the directors being thus despatched there remained only the interview with Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office. At this interview Mr. Rhodes addressed himself to the essential question which lies at the root of all other questions in South Africa—namely, the fate of the Uitlanders, and the necessity of guarding against the menacing danger which threatens British interests in the Transvaal. The Uitlanders, accustomed from childhood to the rights of free men, have been invited by the Boers into the Transvaal; they have developed there immense mineral resources which otherwise would never have been realised; they have saved from bankruptcy and converted an impecunious commonwealth of illiterate peasants into a State whose exchequer is bursting with wealth, and whose friendship and alliance are coveted by the greatest empires of the world. But, in return for having made the fortune of the Transvaal, the Uitlander is treated as an outlaw—a man without rights in the State which owes the whole of its prosperity to his energy and enterprise. The English-speaking men, whether Briton, American, or Australian, who in the last ten years have created Johannesburg, have been forbidden from the first to enjoy that self-government which every mining community in America or Australia regards as its inalienable right. Even rudimentary beginnings of self-government in the committees of the mining camps have been nipped in the bud. No Uitlander can sit on a jury, and when he is accused he has no right to be tried by a jury of his peers. He is as absolutely at the mercy of the Boers in the courts of law as a Christian in Turkey is at the mercy of the Moslem. His industry is interfered with at every turn. His claims to be recognised as a citizen in the country in which he has settled are mocked by subterfuges in the shape of permission to vote for an assembly whose decisions are rendered nugatory in advance. Public meetings are dispersed unless sanctioned by the local authorities. This kind of thing is intolerable to the English-speaking man. He has never stood it anywhere, and he will not stand it in the Transvaal.

THE PLIGHT OF JOHANNESBURG.

Imagine Birmingham, or still better San Francisco with a population recruited by the most vigorous and energetic adventurers from all parts of the world, compelled to submit in every detail of its daily life to the arbitrary decision of an oligarchy of some 23,000 peasants scattered over a territory as large as Italy, who allow their absolute power to be exercised by a ring of boodlers from Germany and Holland. If we can imagine such a picture, than we can form some idea as to what is the actual state of thing in Johannesburg. But to make the picture complete we have to add the intrigues of a foreign Power anxious to use its influence with the governing authorities at Pretoria, as a point of vantage from which it can push forward its designs until British authority is reduced to a cipher in South Africa.

WHY WE MUST HELP THE UITLANDER.

For a long time the Uitlanders hoped against hope that the Suzerain Power would support their legitimate claims with energy, and secure the concession of at least such elementary rights as to enable them to keep their streets clean, and to establish an adequate police force in the Rand. Their expectations have been disappointed. They appealed to Lord Loch, and he spoke them fair, but nothing came of it beyond a relaxation of the outrageous law by which the Uitlander, who is denied the right to vote, was nevertheless liable to be compelled to serve the Republic in arms whenever it entered upon a native war. Mr. Rhodes has always grasped clearly the fundamental principle of Home Rule, and he has recognised that it is no use attempting to found an empire or maintain it excepting by the good will of the local population. This led him to ally himself with the Dutch, and to remain faithful in season and out of season to the Africander Bond down to the middle of last year. But the influx of this vast new population rendered it necessary for him to reconsider his policy in order to secure for the empire the support of the people within its borders. There was great danger of the Uitlanders becoming hostile to the Imperial Factor, which did nothing to secure their rights, while the Boer and German were joining in a vigorous intrigue to throw off our suzerainty together. If the Johannesburg insurrection had succeeded, as it might have done but for the unfortunate mistake of Dr. Jameson, Mr. Rhodes, and all that Mr. Rhodes stands for as the Imperial Factor, would have been on the best of terms with the dominant element in the Transvaal Republic, which would at once have joined hands with the Cape Dutch, whose produce has been very cruelly treated by the tariffs framed at Pretoria. But the revolutionary movement failed. And the Uitlanders are still outlaws; the Germans are still intriguing; the Boers are still anxious to throw off the suzerainty, and the one element in the situation which might have retrieved eveything has been driven into opposition.

WHAT GOOD IS OUR SUZERAINTY?

Granting that other efforts on behalf of the Uitlander have failed, that in no way diminishes, but rather increases, the obligation upon the Imperial Government to carry to a successful issue the work of saving the British interest in South Africa. It is a curious instance of the ease with which public attention can be diverted from the essential to the merely accidental features of a situation, that ten times as much has been said about the mere detail of the ride to Johannesburg as about the central cause of the whole problem, which remains to-day as menacing as it was before Dr. Jameson got into the saddle. The question is, how shall we prove the value of our suzerainty to the population of the Transvaal? The Boers regard it with unconcealed hatred. There was a chance that we could have made friends with the Uitlanders, but what did we do? When they took arms reluctantly and at the eleventh hour, we intervened not for their protection, not for the redress of their grievances, but in order to secure their disarmament, and to eave them prostrate and helpless under the jack boot of the Germans and the rifles of the Boers. Perhaps we could have done nothing else; but meanwhile how are we going to justify our suzerainty to the Uitlander?

UNDER THE JACK BOOT OF THE GERMAN.

Remember, it is only the English-speaking population that is disarmed. The Germans in the Transvaal, many of them old soldiers in the German army, retain their weapons; and this moment Johannesburg is patrolled by companies of armed Germans, who are supposed to be performing police duties in the midst of the disarmed English population. Meanwhile, German policy continues unchanged. The recognition of our suzerainty is disdainfully refused, and President Kruger, waxing bold by the success by which he has used the British Government to disarm the British Uitlander, is now meditating carrying the war into the heart of the British camp by intriguing against the British South Africa Company and its charter. What can the Uitlander think of England?

SOUTH AFRICA AT STAKE.

The whole British position in South Africa depends upon the energy and resolution with which Mr. Chamberlain fulfils the moral obligation into which he has entered with the Johannesburgers. That is the real crux of the position, and any dallying or dawdling will be fatal. The situation is about as bad as it can possibly be. If Mr. Chamberlain were to follow up his despatch by energetic representations to President Kruger, that the persistence in his present attitude would inevitably bring about the much dreaded race war in South Africa, he might be told that there will be no race war in South Africa, because there will soon be no one left to fight on the British side. The Orange Free State is solid with the Transvaal. In the Cape Parliament Mr. Hofmeyr is the dominating influence. The New Cape Ministry, under Sir Gordon Sprigg, will be more or less subservient to the Dutch vote.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Under these circumstances, where does England come in? England comes in in Charterland, and in the High Commissioner. Mr. Rhodes is going back hot-foot to Rhodesia to show by his presence and by his actions that the Imperial Factor in South Africa is not indifferent to the welfare of British subjects, even when they are settled within the frontier of a State the suzerainty of which is veseed in the Queen. But the chief onus of the responsibility lies on Mr Chamberlain. He has a great opportunity of vindicating the utility of the suzerainty, of proving to the British and Americans in Johannesburg that England still counts for liberty and justice, even in the Transvaal, and that a British Minister will not disarm British subjects and then leave them to be mocked by illusory concessions, or taunted with an impotence directly due to the intervention of Downing-street. Of course, the intrigues of all the anti-English sections, both in Europe and South Africa, centre in the one object of getting rid of Mr. Rhodes. In South Africa he stands conspicuous above his fellows as the one man who cares for England with a passionate love, and his devotion to her interests has been ever his guiding star. It is probable that among the English-speaking community in South Africa his prestige never stood higher than it does to-day. They never quite understood the Home Rule principle which led him to ally himself with the Dutch, but to-day they understand and appreciate. They see in him the one man who can be depended upon in all circumstances to maintain the interests of the Empire and to combine with that the defence of the libertiesof the people.

THE MODIFICATION IN THE CHARTER.

Mr. Chamberlain has provisionally decided that nothing that has happened in the past necessitates other than such slight modification in the terms of the charter as will place the control of its armed force directly in the hands of an officer appointed by the Crown. This decision is a sufficient answer to those who imagine that recent occurrences have produced any appreciable effect on the balance of judgment that has always been strongly in favour of entrusting the administration of Charterland to the Chartered Company. The change does not affect Mr. Rhodes in the least. His power has never been that of the sword. But the mere fact of his presence in Rhodesia, whither he is going to throw into the administration and development of the country all the energies of his nature, will count far more as a reinforcement of the Imperial cause than the addition of many regiments, even if they were placed under his direct control.

AN UNAUTHORISED VERSION.

I have no authority to say what Mr. Rhodes thinks. He sometimes thinks aloud, however, and then his friends know fully well how his mind is working, and judging from what I have heard him say, not once but many times this visit, I do not think I am very far out in the foregoing outline of what I think Mr. Rhodes thinks.

THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

Mr. Rhodes is in good health and capital spirits. He sees ahead a little further than most men, and he is more resolute in his purpose. But the heart within is still as high as ever, and his faith in the destinies of his race are still as great. He is glad that the eyes of the public are at last opened to the foreign dangers to British predominance in South Africa. The key of the situation, he thinks, lies in Johannesburg. If Mr. Chamberlain can get bail for the accused Uitlanders, can prevent the thrusting of armed German patrols into the midst of the disarmed citizens, and can secure for the Rand at least that modicum of self-government that is suggested in his despatch, then the suzerain would have justified the suzerainty, and the Imperial Factor would be seen to be of some use. If not—why, then we may lose South Africa—for it is not the Transvaal alone that is at stake, but South Africa.—"Daily News."

THE TRANSFER OF CHITTAGONG.

THE reasons given at last Thursday's Council Meeting for the proposed transfer of the Chittagong Division from Bengal to Assam seem sound enough, for it is generally admitted that Bengal is becoming too large a charge for one man to administer, while the Chief Commissioner of Assam can certainly take up more work without detriment to the interests of that province. Chittagong lies "acrost the Bay" and its position between Assam and the sea clearly marks it out for eventual transfer to the Chief Commissionership to the further north. But such transfer would probably never have been seriously considered had not the Bengal-Assam Railway been undertaken. That line will extend from the coast through Silchar almost to the extreme boundaries of Assam in the Upper Valley of the Brahmaputra, and through communication will then be established from end to end of the country lying to the west of Burma. Chittagong will thus become the port of Assam and its interests will be linked up with those of the Nort-Eastern Province. The authority of the Chief Commissioner will, under the proposed redistribution scheme, be exercised over the whole territory which the railway opens out, and this in itself will be no small gain. He will have no difficulty in administering the new Division which will come under his charge, and the District Officials will be much more in touch with headquarters than they are now with the administration in Bengal. There appears to be some local opposition to the transfer, and indeed it is impossible that a change of this kind should please everybody; but much of it, as we have already seen from an analysis of the petitions on the subject, is of the most windy and unsubstantial character. The only points that can be said to have been made by the remonstrants are that they will no longer have a member to ask questions in the Bengal Council and that their civil and criminal appeal cases will cease to come before the Calcutta High Court. This may be so, but even the cessation of these advantages can scarcely be allowed to override all other considerations. Bengal, it is admitted on all sides, has become altogether too huge for a single official to deal with and the lopping-off of a Division would unquestionably ease administrative work. Assam and Chittagong alike will, we feel sure, benefit by the change in the long run, and we trust that the Government of India will carry out the badly needed transfer.

CLASSICAL scholars, and readers who know their classics only through translations, will be pleased to know that Mr. J. W. Mackail has versified the ninth book of the Odyssey. The version will be published by Mr. Nutt. Mr. Mackail's latest book, a history of Latin Literature (published not long ago by Mr. Murray), is, without a doubt, the best and most complete work of its kind in English. It is a masterpiece of condensed and comprehensive scholarship, and is distinguished by its literary style, and by a critical talent of rare delicacy and catholicity.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Herbert Spencer hopes to complete the third volume of his Principles of Sociology before midsummer. His small book Ecclesiastical Institutions will find its permanent position as part of this volume. Some time has now elapsed since the two first volumes of the series were given to the public. They, with the new one, represent an important part of the Spencerian system of philosophy.

Fully a year ago Mr. Gladstone completed a long introduction for the People's Bible History, edited by Dr. Lorimer, of Boston. This work is now at last ready, and the arrangement is that it shall be published in England and in America simultaneously. Dr. Lorimer describes it in his preface as a broad statement of Bible history, not a discussion of theories of inspiration or a defence of any system of theology. The result is a wider range of debate than would otherwise have been possible.

In his introduction Mr. Gladstone remarks that for the last hundred years the Scriptures have resembled a beleaguered town, with the shouts of the foeman and the roar of his artillery sounding round the walls. But notwithstanding this, he adds, the Bible, wherever religion has life, has lost none of its power. He makes one notable observation to the effect that statesmen and politicians—those engaged in public labours—do not seem to have fallen under the agnostic spirit to the same extent as some other classes.

Messrs. Osgood promise Mary Anderson's autobiography for the beginning of March, and the second half of the Barras memoirs a month later. In a week or so they will have ready a book by an American writer, Mr. Owen Wister, entitled Red Men and White. It is another indication of the attention which the Far West is just now receiving in the serious literature of America. The volume is in the form of a series of stories.

Mr. James Dryden Hosken, who is known as the postman poet, has completed a new volume of verse. It consists of a tragedy entitled Christopher Marlowe and a harlequinade in doggerel called Belphegor. The play, which relates of course to Marlowe, the early English playwright, is in three acts, with two scenes to each. Messrs. Henry, who will publish the volume at once, have also in preparation a book on Federation and Empire by Mr. T A Spalding. They expect to have the volume, with which the English translation of Friedrich Nietzsche begins, ready early this month.

Mr. Heinemann will have Renan's memoirs and correspondence ready in one large volume early this month. About the same time he will publish the volume in which Mr. Charles Whibley sets out the careers and achievements of certain notorious malefactors. These have been chosen for presentment on their merits so to speak, that is on account of their style and picturesqueness. They are of all ages and various countries, and the list inevitably includes our historic Jack Sheppard. Mr. Harold Frederic's novel Illumination and translations of novels by Bjornson, Jacobsen, and Turgueneff will be issued soon by Mr. Heinemann.

The first volume of the new edition of Dr. Robert Chambers's Life and Works of Burns, as revised and brought up to date by Mr. William Wallace, has met with an excellent reception from the press, the book trade, and the public. The edition de luxe (limited to 250 copies), which is at present at press, and will be ready shortly, has been largely subscribed for. While Mr. Wallace knows all that is to be known about the poet, he has received much assistance from Dr. David Patrick, the editor of Chambers's Encyclopædia, who is an Ayrshire man, and who has been fortunate enough to discover the sources of many of Burns's quotations, and the real meaning of many expression which had baffled all former editors, who had either burlesqued them or slurred them over. Mr. Wallace is assistant editor of the "Glasgow Herald," and amongst other sources has had access to Lord Rosebery's splendid collection of Burns literature at Dalmony.

Canon Fleming's position as a preacher gives and interest to anything he may have to say on the subject of elocution. He has written a volume called The Art of reading and Speaking, which Mr. Edward Arnold will publish. The Cannon draws up a series of practical hints and directions—no doubt the result of his own experience—for speaking and reading in public. The book is, however, more than a manual, or it contains many interesting anecdotes and reminiscences. It may be remembered that Canon Fleming's funeral sermon on the Duke of Clarence reached a sale of nearly fifty thousand copies.

Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, the author of the Life of Carleton, is now engaged on a supplementary volume to his Biographical and Bibliographical Dictionary of Irish Poets. The mass of new material which he has been accumulating since the former parts of the work appeared will run to about 300 pages, and will comprise besides many new names a large mass of additional facts about authors previously included. Irish-American poets will be largely represented in this volume, and it will also contain a large list of pseudonyms.

Mr. Buchanan's new poem, The Devil's Case: a Bank Holiday Interlude, will be published shortly bearing on its titlepage the name of Robert Buchanan as publisher as well as author, and simultaneously will be issued a pamphlet in which the author, while dealing with the methods of publishing genrally, explains his particular object in becoming his own publisher. Henceforward all this writer's works will be issued direct to the booksellers by himself, his contention being that the ordinary publisher is, to quote his own words, a barnacle on the bottom of the good ship Literature, yet presuming to criticise the quality of the cargo in the hold.

Vistors to "The World's Fair" at Chicago will not have forgotten the great telescope which formed so conspicuous an object at one end of the central aisle in the main building. In the new number of the "North American Review" Prof. Young gives a detailed account of this magnificent triumph of American art, which is to be set up in the Observatory of the Chicago University, and known henceforth as the Yerkes telescope. As shown at the Exhibition it was only half complete. It is now finished, and only awaits the completion of the Observatory building. The object glass, forty inches in diameter, which was made by Mantois in Paris, and is the only portion not of American manufacture, gathers twenty-three per cent. more light than the gigantic and hitherto unrivalled thirty-six-inch telescope of the Lick Observatory. It has been pronounced by a committee of experts entirely satisfactory. The magnifying power can be made by mere change of eye pieces to range from two hundred to four thousand, but it is to be remembered that with very high powers the field of view will be very narrow and will hardly cover one of the larger craters. When directed to the zenith the great eye of the instrument will be 75 feet above the normal level of the floor of the Observatory. The mass of the whole machine, including its cast-iron pedestal, is seventy-five tons, of which the movable portions count for thirty, the great tube itself, which is made of sheet steel, weighing six tons. It is calculated that the highest power will bring the moon optically within about sixty miles from the observer's eye; but he will see her surface much more clearly than one can see the details of a terrestrial landscape all that distance from the top of a mountain, because in the latter case the surface is viewed very obliquely and through the densest and haziest portions of our atmosphere. Any lunar object five or six hundred feet square would be distinctly visible. During the day the great telescope will be mainly used in the study of the sun, chiefly spectroscopic, the observations being made both visually and photographically. Though belonging to the University of Chicago, the observatory is not in the city, but is situated of about seventy-five miles to the north-west, and a few miles beyond the State line. It is a hundred and eighty feet above the surface of lake, in the midst of a large tract of land that has been given for the purpose.

Mr. Murray will publish almost immediately the new edition of George Borrow's Bible in Spain. It is fifty-three years since the first publication of a work which, even more than The Gipsies in Spain, made the literary reputation of Borrow the unique. The sub-title—Journeys and Imprisonments of our Englishman in an attempt to circulate the Scriptures in the Peninsula—will remind newspaper readers of the present day that George Borrow was one of the first, if not the first, of the race of "Our Own Correspondents." Indeed, the imprisonments were caused, at least occasionally, by Borrow's candour as a correspondent. General Quesada, whose performances he recorded with a too scrupulous regard for veracity, put the wanderer under lock and key. Borrow's letters appeared in the "Morning Herald" in the last years of the thirties. Borrow's first literary performance, a translation of Von Klinger's Faustus, appeared in 1825, eighteen years before the publication of The Bible in Spain.

Borrow's adventures (and hardships) during the year's tramp through England, upon which he went [illegible] after his bitter experience of hack work for the London booksellers, are recorded in Lavengro and the Romany Rye. Lavengro, also, is to be issued in a new edition by Mr. Murrary at a later date. It will be uniform with the new edition of The Bible in Spain. It is to be edited by Mr. H. W. Greene. Quite apart from its personal value, Lavengro interests students of the history of literature, inasmuch as it was an attack upon what its robust, unconventional author regarded as the dandified nonsense of Disraeli's and Bulwer's novels. The edition of the Bible in Spain was prepared by the late Ralph H. Burke, a most accomplished Spanish scholar, whose elaborate and picturesque history of Spain was reviewed at the time of publication little more than a year ago.

Among the books which Messrs. Blackwood and Sons have in the press is a new work by Major Conder, so long and honourably known through his labours in the exploration of Palestine. It is to be entitled the Bible and the East, and will be in one volume, with illustrations and a map.

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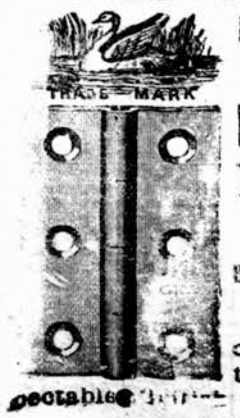

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The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
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Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

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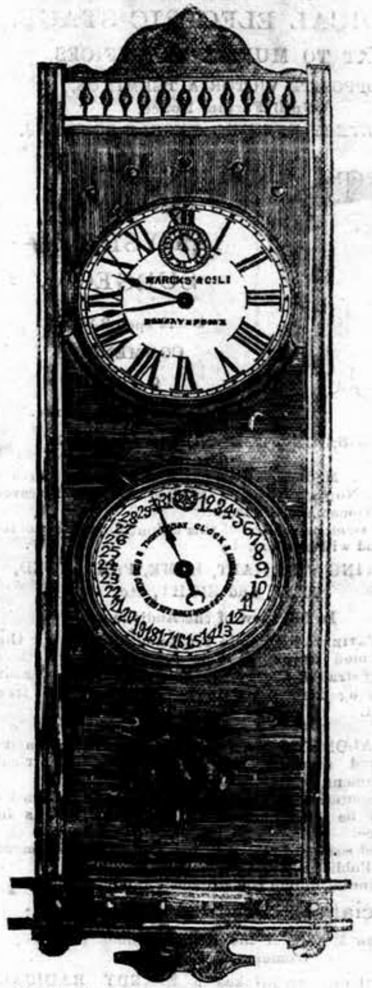

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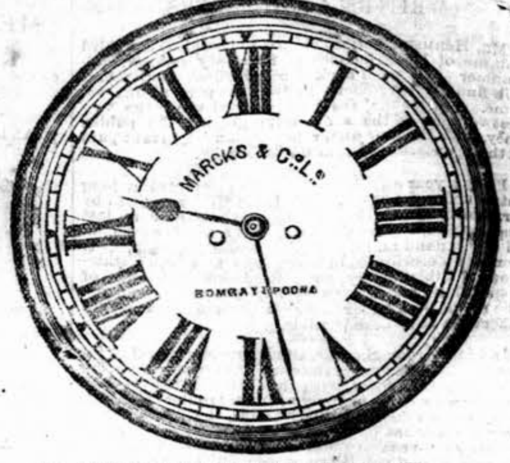

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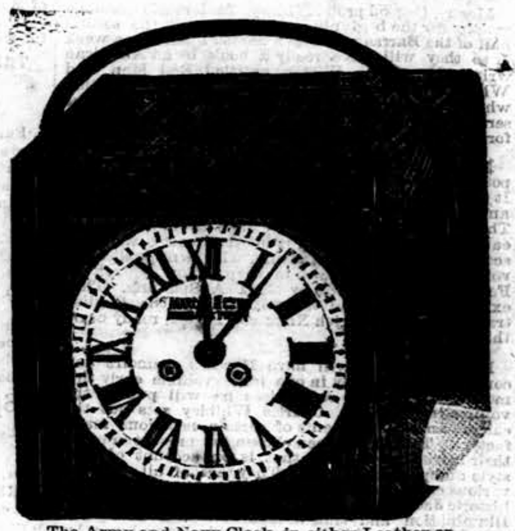

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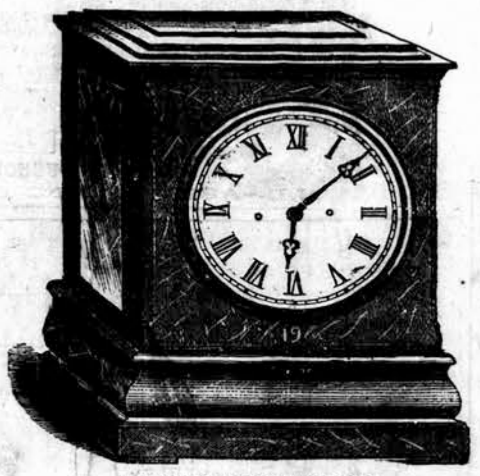

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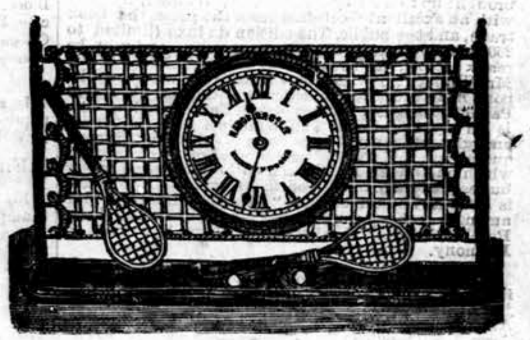

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